

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1837

[PRICE 6D

TEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY.
—The Directors, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, by the regulations of this Company, hereby give notice that a **CALL OF ONE POUND** has been this day declared, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Vivian, Borlase, & Co., Heston; or the Western District Banking Company, Truro; and at Messrs. Glyn and Co.'s Bankers, Devonport, on or before the 15th inst. of the month of August. Bankers' receipts, together with the Share Certificates, to be brought to the five Offices of the Company, No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London; 14, Market-street, Truro, that the payments may be duly certified.

18. *Wm. G. Keogh, Secretary.*

The issue of sealed certificates on shares registered previously to the 31st December, 1886, will commence on the 21st day of the present month.

Those Shareholders who have not already registered their shares are requested to send them to either to the Company's Office, in Darlington, addressed to the Secretary, or to any of the following Brokers:—Foster and Braithwaite, 64, Old Broad-street, London; Isaac Miller, Liverpool; Messrs. Riddale Leeds; Ralph Dodd, York; Jonathan Drewry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the name, residence, and description of the Proprietor, written at full length, and one of the original and a copy of the scrip, which will be duly returned to the said parties in exchange, immediately on their being registered.

Great North of England Landry Office,
Darlington, Jan. 19.

JOSEPH MILLER, Sec.

...and to execute the proper Parliamentary contract when required.)

THE MINING INTEREST.—At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Land Owners, Adventurers, and Others, connected with the Duchy of Cornwall, convened by public Advertisement at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, on the 21st of January Instant, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to obtain the Act of Parliament, in accordance as far as possible with the resolutions of former General Meetings, and for other necessary business affecting the Mining Interests of the Duchy.

The Earl of PALMOUTH in the Chair.

The Chairman read the following, being the Second Report of the Stannary Courts' Committee:

The Committee appointed by the General Meeting assembled at Truro, on the 27th of January last, to continue its sittings and to hold them in London for the purpose of promoting the objects then specified, beg leave to preface this second report, by referring to their first report, as sanctioned and adopted by that General Meeting. It will there be seen, that the subject of the Stannary Courts' Bill had been considered, and resolved upon in its five following branches:—

1st. The Stannary Laws and local Mining Regulations.
2nd. The Courts—viz., the Stannary Courts, &c. &c.
3rd. The places, sittings, powers, offices, &c. &c., regard being had to speedy justice at the most moderate cost, together with the best mode of new trial and appeal.
4th. A due provision for the security of past decisions and pending suits.
5th. The expediency of revising and defining the law as to customary sets and tin bounds, &c. &c.

Upon these branches of the subject, the committee, after the maturest deliberation, presented their several resolutions, which, as confirmed by the general meeting, will be found to follow the order in which they are stated in this report. The committee subsequently proceeded to act upon the said resolutions as soon after the meeting in Parliament as they were enabled to assemble in London, and first to consider and determine upon those matters which have been left open to their further deliberation. These, with the aid of a branch committee appointed to sit at Truro, for the purpose of considering locally such parts of the proposed Bill as might be referred to them, they proceeded to arrange as might best be done after due communication with the Duchy Council, and with such eminent lawyers of the county of Cornwall as were consulted thereon; and here it is the duty of this committee to state, that every disposition was evinced by the Duchy Council, and the Lord Warden of the Stannaries to take the report and resolutions above-mentioned as the ground-work of the proposed Parliamentary Bill.

Mr. Freshfield, a member of the committee, to whom the mining community are deeply indebted for his valuable assistance, took an early opportunity of offering through the chairman to undertake the management of the Bill, on condition that he might be allowed to do so gratuitously; and the committee, by availing themselves of this offer, as it became them at once to do, were not only enabled to profit by the experience of a member of Parliament well qualified to undertake such management, but to avoid the serious expense of employing a solicitor or Parliamentary agent on behalf of the committee for so important an office.

The committee received the heads of the Bill as drawn up by the Duchy officers towards the end of April, and immediately took measures for making them as public as possible by inserting them in the newspapers, and circulating them in print, so that all concerned might have the fullest opportunity of considering them.

They further constituted a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bassett, Kniss, Vivian, Tooke, and Freshfield, for the purpose of conferring with the chairman of the committee, and the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and the representatives of the Mining Interests on the other, as enabled his Majesty's Home Secretary of State, and his Majesty's Attorney General to present a Bill to the House of Commons, which had the concurrence of both the parties principally concerned.

His Majesty the King had accompanied the Royal Assent to the introduction of this Bill by a most gracious minute, signifying his acquiescence in the resolutions of the meeting at Truro, conveyed by the chairman of the committee. At the same time his Majesty declared the mode of securing the independence of the judge and registrar of the court, which was deemed to be best suited to the peculiar nature and circumstances of the Duchy of Cornwall, and fixed the limit of expense which the Duchy would incur in providing for the courts therein proposed and defined.

With respect to the former point, the committee considered that they should best consult the interests of the county by accepting the security thus graciously conceded, and they are now confirmed in the opinion, that this security, in its operation, will be found to make the judge and registrar dependent upon constitutional principles alone—that is, upon their competency, and to use the apposite legal phrase, their good behaviour. With respect to the latter point, the committee requested Mr. Freshfield to represent their feeling to the Duchy Council; and they have now to state that it is to the efforts and able representations of that gentleman, as recorded in their minutes, that the county mainly owes his Majesty's further important concession; to the effect that, instead of one-half, one-third only of the fees to be taken in the new Stannary courts should be applied to the reduction of the Duke of Cornwall's share of the expense of these courts, the other two-thirds being appropriated to a diminution of the charges assessable upon the county.

Adverting to the resolutions sanctioned by the general meeting of January, 1836, as they stand in the printed report—and first to those which relate to the Stannary laws and mining regulations, the committee have now to state—and they do so with feelings of regret—that to introduce into the Bill presented to the House of Commons any clauses embodying the said mining regulations, or to confirm and extend the powers of convocation by Parliamentary authority, without preliminary inquiry was found to be altogether impracticable, and that the only course open to the members of the committee, who were also members of that House, for securing a re-establishment of the courts in any shape, appeared to be that of dispensing with the whole of such clauses. The committee have to regret this the more, because they are well aware of the paramount value attached to such clauses, to the mining regulations more particularly, by the merchants and practical gentlemen of Cornwall; but the members for the county and borough desire to assure the meeting, that the failure in these respects did not depend upon any efforts of theirs, but was wholly beyond their influence or controul.

With respect to the second branch of the subject, viz., the courts, their jurisdiction, powers, &c., very important modifications in the Bill were found to be unavoidable, and the power of granting interim orders and injunctions, proposed to be given to the secondary officer of the court, was held by high legal authorities to be inadmissible, and was, therefore, of necessity abandoned. The committee, however, entertain a hope, that as the judge of the courts is empowered to grant such orders when they are not sitting, no great inconvenience is likely to arise from such omission.

In regard to places, sittings, &c., which, with the best mode of new trial and appeal, form the third branch of the subject, the committee have the satisfaction of believing that the points first mentioned were provided for in the Bill, and have since been considered and regulated so as to promise all the good effect in their working which the high station and experience of those to whom they are referred, and those who have sanctioned the decisions upon them, must have led the court to expect; but with respect to a point connected with new trial and appeal, it appeared in the Committee of the House of Commons, that the introduction of a clause enabling the King's Bench to bring mining causes within its jurisdiction, by writ of certiorari, could not be successfully resisted, and although the importance of this clause, as affecting the Stannary courts, cannot but be great, its acceptance by the advocates of the Bill appears to have been unavoidable.

The resolutions applying to past decisions and pending suits in the ancient Stannary courts, and forming the fourth branch of the subject, also stands very materially but unavoidably qualified, as embodied in the relative clauses of the Act of Parliament; and with respect to the fifth branch, the committee determined, after the best re-consideration, that the laws and customs respecting tin bounds, and customary sets would best be dealt with by separate legislation, after due enquiries into those complicated and peculiar rights; at the same time deciding that it would not be expedient, under circumstances, to include other under-ground produce in the Bill.

These being the principal and most material alterations in the Bill before it passed the House of Commons, the committee have further to state, that even with such alterations, and although presented by the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords, it required great and constant exertion, as well as the admission of some additional changes, to induce the chief lawyers in that House to abandon their objections to it—which change will be seen, by reference to the Parliamentary documents, to be briefly as follows:

A further appeal beyond the Lord Warden and Privy Council, substituted in the Commons for the Court of Exchequer, is extended to the House of Lords, such appeal being considered in the constitution of new courts indispensable.

To the Vice-Warden is given power to grant new trials, and to send common law causes to the Devon assizes, both such orders being subjected to appeal.

The rules and orders of the Vice-Warden, with respect to pleadings, &c., are directed to be submitted to one of the Secretaries of State, and also to Parliament before they can have effect.

The obligation to hold the courts "once at least in every three calendar months," instead of "four times in every year," is re-inserted, and words are added to the effect, that the court shall be considered open at all times (excepting Sundays, &c.) for entering pleas and such preliminary business.

With these further alterations, the bill received the sanction of the Upper House, and perhaps the chairman of the committee, whose almost solitary duty it became to take charge of it on behalf of the county, may now be permitted to state, that if in aid of the Lord Chancellor, he exerted himself successfully to prevent its total failure in that House, it was because it appeared to be the unanimous desire of the mining community, so far as he could collect their feeling, to have the Stannary courts re-established, although without those provisions and enactments which had appeared to them of paramount importance.

The Stannary courts are re-established—and now they are so, the committee conceive that they would hardly complete the duty they undertook, were they to abstain from offering the following reflections as the natural companions of this report.

To pass the mining regulations or convocation, laid as parts of the Bill when brought into the House of Commons, appeared, as before stated, to be impracticable; but the effects of their exclusion will, in all probability, be greatly mitigated by the commission of enquiry into the laws and customs of the Stannaries, which his Majesty has been pleased to issue, and which will probably embrace no small portion of the matters contained in such acts and regulations.

The power to issue interim orders and injunctions could not be given, as proposed, to any secondary officer, but this omission is much neutralised by the clauses which empower the judge to issue such orders, and the authority to enter pleas, &c., when the court may not actually be sitting, especially if the duties and business of the court should be found sufficient to induce the Vice-Warden to reside ultimately within or near the limits of his local jurisdiction.

Again, if on the one hand, causes may be moved into the King's Bench by certiorari, and if appeals are extended to the court of dernier resort—on the other, the Vice-Warden's power to remove causes to the Devon assizes, a much nearer and more convenient tribunal—may reasonably be expected to operate as a reason against writs of certiorari, unless supported by circumstances of no ordinary occurrence; and the committee indulge the hope that no great evil is likely to arise from such an appeal as is common to the nation at large, and is sure to produce a just, though it may be a protracted decision.

The constitution of the court is mainly in accordance with the printed resolutions of the county, and their jurisdiction and practice are as nearly as possible in like manner confirmed.

The Judge and Registrar are placed above suspicion, and the best attainable security has been afforded for their impartiality and independence. So far, then, the Stannary Courts have become efficient for the local administration of Justice in Mining concerns, and if the result of the commissions now instituted, and the lessons of experience should point out the expediency of additional legislation, it is

to be hoped that the doors of Parliament will not be shut against an interest so extensively affecting the general welfare of the nation.

Upon the whole, therefore, the committee would respectfully submit to the meeting, that their labours have not been fruitless, and that in the main there is more reason for congratulation upon what has been gained, than for regret that much which was thought desirable it was not within their power to obtain.

One part of their present duty remains to be performed, and it is that which relates to expenses and finance.

In Cornwall the necessity for professional assistance, and for consulting the legal gentlemen most experienced in the Stannary laws, necessarily involved considerable expense. In London, the gratuitous though valuable services of Mr. Freshfield went far to prevent that necessity, and the chairman, equally anxious as the committee and county members to consider economy as a material part of their duty, did not avail himself of the permission granted him to employ a secretary for his correspondence; he has thus been enabled to confine the charges for the whole of such business in London to a sum which, as paid for printing, &c. the necessary documents only, will it is hoped be thought comparatively insignificant;—and with respect to the aggregate of charges in Cornwall and in London, the committee have the satisfaction of stating that it is within the means which the mine owners and adventurers have provided for defraying it.

The collection of these means has not yet been completed by the treasurers, but when that shall be done the accounts will be published without unnecessary delay, and in presenting this second report, the committee cannot but reflect with satisfaction, that compared with the vital importance of the courts now firmly re-established, and the vast annual amount of mining produce, the future share of expense assessable upon the mines for maintaining such courts will be equally light and unimportant. (Signed) FALMOUTH, Chairman.

Truro, Jan. 21.

The report having been gone through,

Resolved—On the motion of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., seconded by E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P.—That the report of the committee, as now presented and read, be received and approved by this meeting, and that the chairman be authorised to publish it in the two Truro newspapers, as also to print and circulate it as an appendix to the former report.

Resolved—On the motion of Wm. Williams, Esq., seconded by Lewis Charles Daubuz, Esq.—That the thanks of this meeting be due to the committee for the zeal and industry with which they endeavoured as far as possible to carry into effect the objects and resolutions of the mining community, as voted at the last general meeting, and for obtaining the re-establishment of such courts, with increased security for the independence of the judge and chief officers thereof, as must promise to be highly beneficial to the vast interests, provincial and national, over which their jurisdiction is extended and confirmed.

Resolved—On the motion of John Hearle Tremayne, Esq., seconded by John Baynard, Esq.—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to those Peers and members of the House of Commons, who, by their incessant labours and diligent attention during the progress of the late Stannary Bill, so effectually contributed to bring it to a successful result.

Resolved—On the motion of William Tweedy, Esq., seconded by Lewis Charles Daubuz, Esq.—That this meeting receives with much satisfaction the statement in the report, that the means provided by the mine-owners and adventurers will amply cover the expenses incurred by the committee, and that the mining interests have the best guarantee in the past labours and conduct of the committee for the satisfactory nature of the accounts, which are to be published without unnecessary delay. (Signed) FALMOUTH, Chairman.

The chairman then made a very able and satisfactory statement to the meeting, relative to the Duchy of Cornwall Limitation Bill, which we have given in another part of our paper, after which it was

Resolved—On the motion of John Hearle Tremayne, Esq., seconded by William Reynolds, Esq.—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Earl of Falmouth for the communication now made by him, with respect to the Duchy of Cornwall Revenues Bill, withdrawn in the last session, and his attention to this subject, and that they express their earnest hope that—aided if necessary by the members for the county—he will continue his exertions to procure the passing of a Bill on the principle laid down in his Majesty's gracious communications.

The chairman then quitted the chair, which was taken by Sir Charles Lemon, and on the motion of T. J. Agar Rohartes, Esq., seconded by G. W. F. Gregor, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Earl of Falmouth for his conduct in the chair.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—At a General Meeting of the

Proprietors of the Commercial Railway Company, held in pursuance of the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, at the City of London Tavern, London, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1837, a highly respectable and numerous body of Shareholders assembled, when a Report, on the part of the Directors, embracing a statement of receipts and disbursements, and a Report from Mr. Cubitt, their consulting engineer, was read, which satisfactorily explained the present position of the company, and its immediate prospects.

This Report stated, that an extension of the line from the Minories to the neighbourhood of the East India House having been considered highly expedient and calculated to be of vast benefit to the Shareholders, the Directors had determined to make the necessary application to Parliament this Session. The announcement of the proposed measure was greeted with the approbation of those present, and the utmost confidence was felt that the whole body of proprietors would readily appreciate its advantages. Several resolutions were passed complimentary to the Directors for their past exertions, and the following Sixteen Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:—

Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq.
Crawford Harrison, Esq.
Joseph Edralie, Esq.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq.
William Edmund, Ferrers, Esq.
William Haigh, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Henry Harvey, Esq. F.R.S.

Cornthwaite J. Hector, Esq., M. P.
Geo. Lewis Hollingsworth, Esq.
J. Humphrey, Esq., M. P. and Ald.
John Robertson, Esq.
John Roakell, Esq.
John Stack, Esq.
John Thacker, Esq.
James Walkinshaw, Esq.

DIRECTORS EX OFFICIO.
Andrew Colvill, Esq., Chairman of the West India Dock Company.
George Hebert, Esq., Deputy Chairman of ditto.
William Routh Esq., Chairman of the East India Dock Company.
Archibald Hastie, Esq., M. P., Deputy Chairman of ditto.

Printed copies of the report may be obtained, any shareholder, and every information afforded upon application at the company's office, 34, Cornhill.

JOHN WARMINGTON, Sec.

SHERIFF'S COURT, LAUNCESTON—JAN. 20.

INFORMATION TO THE PRACTICAL MINING COMMUNITY.

HILL v. SOUTHEY.—Mr. Darke for the plaintiff; Mr. Hill for the defendant. The plaintiff in this action is an operative miner, and the defendant the principal captain or manager of the Wheal Kitty Mine, in St. Agnes.

This action was brought to recover the sum of 12l. 15s., being the amount of an alleged claim for work and labour done by the plaintiff in that mine, between the months of April and June.

The brief facts of the case are, that the plaintiff contracted with the defendant in the latter part of May for certain work to be done by himself and comrades, in the month of June and following months, at 12l. per month; that at the end of June, plaintiff left the mine, and immediately brought the present action for the full amount of the contract, viz., 12l., and 15s. deducted from his former contracts for doctor, club, &c., alleging that he was not liable to any deductions for the above purposes, and moreover, that he was not bound to wait for the regular pay-day, but was entitled to the full amount (being taken) as soon as the work was performed: that on the regular pay-day for work done in June, the plaintiff's name was called, and not answering, his comrade, a joint contractor, was called, and (as usual) paid the full amount of the contract, a just proportion of which he shortly afterwards offered the plaintiff, which he shortly afterwards offered the plaintiff, which he refused, saying he had been advised to commence an action for it.

Although the amount in question is not considerable, the principle involved in the decision is one of vast importance to the mining community; and it will be seen that the Jury by the verdict have confirmed the legality and excellence of the customs so universally observed throughout Cornish mines, and which are of so much practical benefit to the county; and that it is not in the power of every ill-advised person to annoy adventurers in mines by vexatious and unnecessary proceedings.—"Verdict for the defendant."

SILK.—The quantity of raw silk, worked up into manufactures at Lyons, during the period of ten years, extending from 1821 to 1831, is said, in some official returns recently published, to amount to 14,000,000 lbs. weight, and in value, unmanufactured, about 60,000,000 francs, or 2,400,000l. Of late years, the Chinese silks have driven those of Lyons out of their best market—namely, the North American States; and so great is said to be the abundance of oriental silk in the American stores, as to compel the merchants to export them at a loss.

AMERICAN STEAM BOATS, CANALS, RAILROADS, &c.—"In the year 1831, there were on the western waters alone, 198 steam boats running. The number of miles of canals in the United States commenced, on the 1st January, 1835, and which would not long after be completed is estimated 2864, and their cost at 12,214,620l. sterling. The extent of railroads was nearly 700 miles, without including any of the large projected schemes for extending them to the west, and connecting the southern States with those of the east and north. These, however, have already been partially carried into execution; and it is expected that in less than twenty years a traveller in the United States will be able to traverse the country from the western extremity to the shores of the Atlantic, and from the borders of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, without being once obliged to slacken his speed, or to exchange a locomotive car or a steam boat for the less expeditious mode of a carriage drawn by horses."—Grund's Americans, in their Social, Moral, and Political Condition.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

The session was opened by the following speech from the throne, which was delivered by four lords commissioners:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that his Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and his Majesty trusts that the experience of the blessings which peace confers upon nations, will tend to confirm and secure the present tranquillity."

"His Majesty laments that the civil contest which has agitated the Spanish monarchy has not yet been brought to a close; but his Majesty has continued to afford to the Queen of Spain that aid which, by the treaty of quadruple alliance of 1834, his Majesty engaged to give if it should become necessary; and his Majesty rejoices that his co-operating force has rendered useful assistance to the troops of her Catholic Majesty."

"Events have happened in Portugal which for a time threatened to disturb the internal peace of that country. His Majesty ordered, in consequence, temporary augmentation of his naval force in the Tagus, for the more effectual protection of the persons and property of his subjects resident in Lisbon, and the admiral commanding his Majesty's squadron was authorised, in case of need, to afford protection to the person of the Queen of Portugal, without, however, interfering in those constitutional questions which divided the conflicting parties."

"His Majesty has directed the reports of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the province of Lower Canada to be laid before you, and has ordered us to call your attention to that important subject."

"We have also in charge to recommend for your serious deliberation those provisions which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law as to the administration of justice, assuring you that his Majesty's anxiety for the accomplishment of these objects remains undiminished."

"We are enjoined to convey to you his Majesty's desire that you should consult upon such further measures as may give increased stability to the established church, and promote concord and goodwill."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The estimates of the year have been prepared with every desire to meet the exigencies of the public service in the spirit of a wise economy. His Majesty has directed them to be laid before you without delay. The increase of the revenue has hitherto more than justified the expectations created by the receipts of former years."

"His Majesty recommends an early renewal of your inquiries into the operation of the Act permitting the establishment of joint-stock banks. The security against the mismanagement of banking affairs must ever be found in the capacity and integrity of those who are intrusted with the administration of them, and in the caution and the prudence of the public. But a legislative regulation should be omitted, which can increase and insure the stability of establishments, upon which commercial credit so much depends."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—His Majesty has more especially commanded us to bring under your notice the state of Ireland, and the wisdom of adopting all such measures as may improve the condition of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty recommends to your early consideration the present constitution of the municipal corporations of that country, the law which regulate the collection of tithes, and the difficult but pressing question of establishing some legal provision for the poor, guarded by prudent regulations, and by such precautions against abuse as your experience and knowledge of the subject enable you to suggest."

"His Majesty commits these great interests into your hands in the confidence that you will be able to frame laws in accordance with the wishes of his Majesty and the expectations of his people. His Majesty is persuaded that, should this hope be fulfilled, you will not only contribute to the welfare of Ireland, but strengthen the law and constitution of these realms by securing their benefits to all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

The Earl of FINGALL moved, and Lord SUFFIELD seconded the address to his Majesty on the speech of the lords commissioners.

The Duke of WELLINGTON declared that he would offer no opposition to the address. He probably would not have spoken at all but for the allusion to Ireland, which called forth a vindication of his own acts while at the head of his Majesty's government. Those acts, he contended, were unjustly described as acts of injustice towards Ireland. After observing upon the legal character of the present association, the noble duke observed—"I, however, do not call upon the government to put down that association; I want to ask is this, that they should call things by their proper name (hear, hear); that when there exists an association in the country, which forms committees, which appoints agents, which raises money (hear, hear), I do venture to say, my lords, that this should not be called tranquillity, but that its real name should be given to it; for it is calculated to create disturbance and alarm." After some remarks on the unfortunate war in Spain his grace concluded by guarding himself against any participation in the measures which might hereafter be founded upon the treaty which Parliament had recognised. He had no objection to the address.

Lord MELBOURNE expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by the noble duke, and dwelt upon the importance of unanimity in their address to the Crown, whatever differences of opinion might exist upon particular questions. He admitted that the resistance to tithes formed an exception to the tranquillity of Ireland; and with respect to the association, he had no hesitation in saying that it was with regret and concern he saw the existence of that association (hear, hear). He could not do otherwise than decidedly admit that the grounds upon which that association was founded as stated by the noble seconder of the address, were not sufficient to justify such a course of proceeding. Undoubtedly, he could not help saying that there had been proceedings in that association, as there must be in all associations, of which he, for one, could not approve.

The address being adopted, their lordships adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY.
LORD BROUGHAM again introduced his Bill for promoting Public Education and regulating Charities, and also expressed his intention to introduce his Clergy Non-residence, Pluralities, and Local Courts' Bills.

FRIDAY.
Lord BROUGHAM moved for an account of all sums standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of charities, distinguishing the charities; but at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor it was deferred till Monday, to ascertain whether the return could be made.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
TUESDAY.
Several new members took their seats, and five new writs were ordered and an immense number of notices were given. Amongst the subjects included in the notices were—Municipal Corporations in Ireland, Poor Laws for Ireland, Church Rates, Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Vote by Ballot, National Education, Repeal of the Septennial Act, extension of Bishops from the House of Lords, &c.

Mr. SANFORD moved, and Mr. V. STUART seconded the address to the King's speech; but in that, as in the other house, the debate was short, amendment having been pressed, though one was threatened by Mr. B. mont.

Sir R. PEEL said that he should concur in pursuing that course which had been adopted for the last session or two, and he thought very judiciously that of not throwing any opposition in the way of the address, which was generalized acknowledgment of the speech, without pledging the House to any thing, and reserving opinions and resistance were requisite, till measures and propositions of the government were separately brought forward.

The address was eventually adopted, and the house rose early.

WEDNESDAY.
There was no business of importance before the House this day.

THURSDAY.
LORD JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to suspend, on the 1st July, the operation of the Acts for the Regulation of Marriages, &c. and Mr. SERGEANT GOLDBURN to abolish certain sinecure offices in the Courts of King's Bench, &c.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend Municipal Corporation Act. An account of the value of Stores furnished Queen of Spain, and of the amount paid by the Spanish Government, ordered to be furnished.

LORD J. RUSSELL expressed his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.

FRIDAY.
Mr. Sergeant GOLDBURN brought in his bill for abolishing certain sinecure offices in the law courts, which was read a first time.

Lord J. RUSSELL's bill to suspend, for four months, the Marriage Registration Acts, was read a second time.

Mr. HORSMAN brought forward his promised motion respecting fictitious votes in Scotland, which after a lengthened discussion, was agreed to—remaining orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned, at a minutes past eight, till Monday.

TERMINATION OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE TURNOUT.—It gives us pleasure to state that the turnout in the Potteries is at an end, and all the manufacturers resumed work yesterday. The masters have succeeded in establishing the custom of twelve months' hiring, for which they contended, and have thus reduced the danger of sudden turnouts very materially. We understand that the other points have been arranged by mutual concession, each party yielding something.—Staffordshire Advertiser.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Mr. LYELL, President, in the Chair.

A notice on the occurrence of Keuper sandstone in the upper region of the Poikilitic system, or new red sandstone formation of England and Wales, by Dr. Buckland, F.G.S., was first read.

The author had for many years suspected that certain beds of sandstone in Warwickshire and other parts of the kingdom are referable to the Keuper formation of Germany; but it was not until his visit to the continent in the autumn of 1835 that he was enabled to determine satisfactorily the identity of the English with the foreign strata.

The formations in Germany and France, which occur next beneath the Keuper, are,—first, the Keuper, a considerable series of beds of marl and sandstone; secondly, the Muschelkalk, a limestone characterized by peculiar organic remains; and, thirdly, a system of red sandstones, called in Germany Bunter sandstein, and in France Grès bigarré.

In England the muschelkalk has not yet been detected, and geologists have, therefore, found it extremely difficult to separate the sandstones at the lower part of the red marl from those which constitute the great mass of the red sandstones of Warwickshire, Cheshire, and many other counties. Dr. Buckland, however, has long had in his possession the remains of a *Saurian*, which he considers generally identical with the *Phytosaurus* of the Keuper of Württemberg; and from a careful comparison of the quarries of Salsheim and Stuttgart with the sandstones which he had conceived might represent in England a portion of the Keuper, he has decided that they are equivalent deposits.

In the neighbourhood of Warwick, Keuper sandstone occupies a considerable surface, extending in breadth from the banks of the Avon, under Warwick Castle, near to the village of Kenilworth, and constitutes Guy's Cliff, the excavations, connected by tradition with Guy of Warwick, being in this rock. Another good section of the sandstone is laid open in the excavation which forms the entrance into Warwick Castle. Near the north-east extremity of the new town of Leamington, Keuper sandstone is covered by red rock marl, and some of the wells in the brick yards are sunk through the red marl into the sandstone.

Mr. Murchison has observed deposits of Keuper sandstone at Tibberton between Gloucester and Newent, at Ripple near Tewkesbury, and at Bury Hill on the south of Malvern.

In Somersetshire it has been ascertained by Dr. Buckland to occur at Mallet, about six miles east of Bridgewater, and in Glamorganshire at Pyle, between Bridgend and Neath. At the last locality the surface of some of the beds of sandstone is partially covered with thin layers of green clay, cracked or fissured in the same manner as mud dried by exposure to the atmosphere, and the cracks are filled by the sand of the stratum resting immediately upon the marl.

On the continent, Keuper sandstones are extensively used in building, and, in this country, were employed in the construction of the town walls, castles, churches, and other ancient edifices of Warwick. The beautiful towers and the bridge of Taunton were built from the Keuper quarries about three miles distant. The cathedral of Exeter is also constructed of olive-coloured sandstone, said to have been obtained from Exmouth; and Dr. Buckland has recently ascertained that two strata of a similar sand occur in the sea cliffs at Orchem, about two miles east of Exmouth. The churches and towers of the adjacent villages of Witcomb and Littleham are likewise composed of the same kind of sandstone; and Margam Castle, near Neath, has been recently rebuilt from the Pyle quarries.

The only organic remains hitherto noticed in this formation in England are the remains of *Saurians* near Warwick, and obscure fragments of vegetables.

A paper on the geological structure of the arrondissement of Cherbourg, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.G.S., was then read.

The district described in this memoir consists, principally, of several varieties of argillaceous and talcose slate, and quartz rock, irregularly associated. A minute description is given of each variety, as well as of the passage of one formation into the other; details which do not admit of being communicated in an abridged form.

[We are indebted to an able contemporary, the *Athenæum*, for the following account of the proceedings of the Statistical Society at a late meeting. The valuable and interesting nature of the information afforded can need no comment, and it will, we hope, stimulate exertions to improve the knowledge of our mineral statistics.—ED. M. J.]

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—JAN. 17.

G. R. PORTER, Esq., in the Chair.

The following distinguished individuals were elected foreign members of the Society:—Baron Humboldt, Signor Arpino, of Naples, M. Van der Maelen, of Bruxelles, Her Hoffman, and M. Dieterici, of Berlin.

A paper, by the chairman, was read, entitled "A Statistical Account of the Mineral Products obtained in France during the year 1834; taken from Official Documents." In a few preliminary observations the author observed, that it was to the mineral treasures of Britain that we are principally indebted for the means of prosecuting the species of industry which has made our country the first in commerce and manufactures, and yet that no systematic effort has ever been made to acquire authentic information of the state and extent of this source of our wealth and power; and that it is a tacit reproach to the nation, that while we are content to remain in ignorance of the statistics of our iron and coal mines—our most important mineral treasures—a French gentleman, M. Le Play, officially deputed by the French Government, has recently visited, and ascertained the nature, produce, and capability of every iron work, and nearly every coal field in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It was stated as probable, that an account of these researches would be laid before the Statistical Society.

In reference, however, to the immediate subject of inquiry, it was stated by Mr. Porter that the French Government has established a Board of Commissioners, under the control of the Minister of the Interior, the duties of which board are well defined under its title of "Direction Générale des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines." This board has under its orders a competent staff of well-educated engineers, part of whose duty it is to collect the statistical details of the works they are appointed to inspect. A report, in which these details are embodied, has very recently been made, in which the amount and value of the mineral industry of each department of France, during the year 1834, are given with a degree of minuteness and of accuracy that cannot fail to be satisfactory and practically useful. The paper proceeded to give an abstract of the results brought forward in the report of the commissioners.

The subject is divided under six heads, as follows:—1. Iron-works. 2. Fuel. 3. Metals, other than iron. 4. Salt, alum, and coppers (sulphate of iron). 5. Quarries. 6. Various operations connected with mineral substances.

More than two-thirds of the value created in France by mining industry belongs to its iron-works. These are spread over a great part of the kingdom, there being only twelve out of the eighty-six departments, in which it is divided, where iron-works are not carried on. The quantity of ore extracted from the whole of the iron mines amounted to 1,451,473 tons, English weight, of which the value was 144,252*l.*, which is considerably increased by the cost of labour in dressing the ore, and of carriage to the furnaces.

The number of smelting furnaces in use was 374; and the weight of iron produced 221,886 tons. About five-sixths of this quantity was made in the form of pig-iron, and the remainder into castings of various kinds. The value added to the material by these operations was 1,297,502*l.*

No. of reverberatory furnaces for re-melting pig-iron, 59.
Cupolas for ditto, 132.
Quantity of metal thus treated, 15,492 tons,
Of which the value was 288,365*l.*
And the cost of the processes, 142,575*l.*

Hence it appears, that the cost of pig-iron is equal to 7*l.* 6*s.* per ton, and of castings from re-meltings 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

There are stated to have been in use ninety-seven furnaces for converting the ore at once into malleable iron and steel, by a peculiar process, employed in Corsica. The quantities of each metal produced in this manner were—iron, 8531 tons; steel, 399 tons. The value of the metal produced, and the cost of these processes, were—

	Value.	Cost of process.
Iron	£138,002	£109,597
Steel	8,577	

No. of forges for converting cast into malleable iron, 1230.
Quantity made by these, 131,862 tons;

The value of which was 2,251,280*l.*Per ton, 17*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*Whole cost of this conversion, 1,062,970*l.*Per ton, 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

No. of rolling, drawing, and slitting machines, 1556.

Quantity of iron thus treated, 68,976 tons.

Value of matters produced, 1,637,156*l.*Per ton, 23*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*Cost of conversion, 298,894*l.*Per ton, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

No. of refineries for converting iron into steel, 69.

Cementing stoves for ditto, 28.

Quantity of blistered steel produced, 6170 tons.

Of which the value was 174,737*l.*Per ton, 28*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*Cost of conversion, 78,935*l.*Per ton, 12*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

No. of moulding furnaces used, 54.

Quantity of cast steel produced, 320 tons.

Of which the value was 22,231*l.*Per ton, 69*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*Cost of process, 10,563*l.*Per ton, 33*l.*

No. of tilt-hammers employed, 94.

Quantity of steel hammered and drawn, 3655 tons.

Of which the value was 201,106*l.*Per ton, 55*l.*Expense of manufacture, 64,832*l.*Per ton, 17*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

No. of sithes forged, 273,066.

Files, 135,588 dozen.

Ditto, 355,309 bundles.

Value of these articles £93,472

Cost of manufacture 51,910

The total value of the French iron manufacture is thus shown to amount to 3,492,519*l.*

Five-sixths in value of the fuel used in the iron manufacture was the produce of the forests of France. The other kinds of fuel—viz. bituminous coal and turf, or peat, made up the remaining sixth; the total value of the fuel used being 1,449,338*l.*

The total quantity of metallic iron produced from ore raised in France, including 8930 tons of malleable iron and steel, made by the Corsican method, was 230,816 tons, so that the cost of fuel for each ton amounted to 6*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The expense under this head for roasting and smelting the ore was 3*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* per ton; for converting pig into malleable iron, 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

The total number of workmen employed was 31,704, exclusive of those employed in transporting the ore, in procuring fuel, carbonizing wood and coal, and conveying them to the smelting works and forges.

FUEL.—Coal mines are worked in thirty-four of the departments of France, but in most of them only to a very small extent. Four-fifths of the entire production are drawn from the four departments of Loire, Nord, Saône-et-Loire, and Aveyron. The number of coal mines is stated to be 209, of which only 140 were worked during the year 1834. The quantity of coal extracted was 1,550,530 tons, the value of which, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, amounted to 581,448*l.*

Lignite is found in fourteen departments, chiefly in those bordering on the Mediterranean. About three-fifths of the entire produce is procured in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. The number of mines of this mineral is seventy-five, only forty-eight of which were in operation in this year. The produce amounted in quantity to 69,177 tons, and in value to 22,314*l.* The number of workmen employed in raising this produce was 760.

Anthracite is produced in the four departments of Isère, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Hautes Alpes. These mines have been worked only a few years; their produce has been quadrupled since 1828, and is still rapidly increasing. Out of thirty-two mines, twenty-four are in activity, and yielded, in 1834, 38,398 tons, the value of which was 20,483*l.*, and the number of workmen employed was 533.

Mineral Bitumen is found in the three departments of L'Ain, Puy de Dôme, and Bas Rhin. This branch of industry is at present greatly on the increase. The quantity of purified bituminous product amounted, in 1834, to 870 tons, and its value to 7025*l.* The number of mines are six, of which five were in operation, employing 182 workmen.

Peat is found in greater or less quantity in more than forty departments of France. In some few of these it has been procured for many centuries, but in the greater part, through ignorance or prejudice, the inhabitants have not availed themselves of its advantages until the present century. The whole of France yields annually about 42,380,400 cubic feet, valued at 120,000*l.* The collection of this fuel is made during three or four months in the summer, when it affords employment to 40,000 persons—men, women, and children. It thus appears that the number of persons employed in raising and collecting mineral fuel, bituminous matter, and peat, amounts to 55,600, and that the value created by their labour amounts to 770,212*l.*

METALS.—The Lead mines of France, twenty-nine in number, are situated in eighteen departments, but only ten mines are now productive. This produce, during 1834, was—

Silver, 4442 lb. Troy weight, value	£18,572
Lead, 499 tons	7,268
Litharge, &c., 317 tons	5,075

The conversion of pig-lead into sheets, pipes, &c., adds about 40,000*l.* to the value of the metal; 1152 workmen are employed, viz. 581 in the mines, and 574 in the subsequent operations. A very small part, not above one-sixteenth, of the lead used in France is of home-production. The deficiency is principally supplied from Spain.

Argentiferous deposits have been found in the departments of Finistère, Isère, and Haut Rhin, but the only mine which at present yields any profitable return is at Huelgoat, in Finistère. The ore which it yields is smelted together with the lead ore obtained in Finistère, and has been included in the above statement of the produce of the lead mines.

The Copper mines in France are nine in number, but only two are in operation, and the produce of these is inconsiderable, and rapidly decreasing. In the year 1834 the total produce amounted only to 135 tons. There are numerous works in France on a large scale, for the manufacture of various articles of copper, brass, and bronze, but the metallic copper used is almost wholly of foreign production, and chiefly that of Russia and England.

Antimony is found in the mountains of Auvergne and the Vivarais, but the quantity produced is but small, and amounted, in the same year, to only 101 tons, valued at 2849*l.* The number of workmen employed in extracting the ore and founding the metal was 112.

There are five mines from which Manganese is obtained. The produce of these was 1039 tons, valued at 4206*l.* The number of workmen employed was 130.

Under the head of Saline substances are included common salt (chloride of sodium), coppers (sulphate of iron), alum (sulphate of alumina and potash). The first of these substances, common salt, is produced chiefly from the evaporation of sea-water, but partly also from mines of fossil-salt, and saline springs impregnated by fossil salt. The proportions in which salt is procured from these different sources are—

From evaporation of sea-water905
From brine springs058
From mines of fossil salt047
	1.000

The total produce was 407,250 tons, value 568,341*l.* This quantity is found to be sufficient for the consumption of the country, and to leave upwards of 50,000 tons for exportation, principally to Sardinia and Switzerland.

The number of mines, in operation, from which the *Aluminous* and *Pyritic* substances, from which coppers and alum are made, was sixteen, and the number of people employed 924, of whom 449 work in the mines, and 475 in the preparation of the salts. The produce of *alum* in the year was 2330 tons, valued at 33,228*l.*; the quantity of *coppers*, 3177 tons, valued at 12,765*l.*

Under the two remaining heads, viz. "Quarries," and "Various operations connected with mineral productions," the commissioners have not given any details, the returns which they possess being as yet incomplete; but they state generally, that the mass of products thus comprised amounts in value to a greater sum than the whole of the substances of which details have been given in their report.

Total value created on the mineral products of France, 4,930,559*l.*
Total number of persons employed, 89,954.

On the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Porter stated, that from the inquiries made in England by M. Le Play, the produce of coal and iron in this country is shown to have been greatly underrated. That, as the quantity of iron produced in 1836 was a million tons, the usual estimate of half a million tons for the previous years must be very erroneous, since the produce, though greatly increased in 1836, cannot be supposed to have doubled in the space of one year. That the quantity of coal produced in 1836 was thirty million of tons, though the highest estimate given has not exceeded twenty-three millions.

An important report of the Manchester Statistical Society was laid on the table, containing an account of the state of Education in Liverpool.—An announcement was made of the formation of a Committee on Criminal Statistics; and the attention of the meeting was then called to an article in a French newspaper (*Le Droit*) on the English statistical tables of crime, in which the inferiority of the English to the French tables was exhibited, with objections similar to those of Mr. Symonds. A long and interesting discussion ensued, the result of which was to show the impossibility of forming any correct estimate of the relative moral condition of the population of two countries, by comparing the numbers of criminals brought before their tribunals, as these must be importantly affected by differences in the respective codes of law.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, JAN. 31.

The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday,

Dr. ROBERT, Sec. R.S., in the chair.

Amongst the communications read was one descriptive of an improvement in the construction of the striking parts of the quarter clock, in which the arrangements were rendered more simple and less costly, by Mr. G. R. Patterson, which was rewarded with a silver medal and ten pounds; a new balance pendulum, from Mr. John Crowder, and an improved marine barometer, from Mr. Calvalardo.

Mr. SOLLY gave notice of a motion for changing the night of illustrations from Tuesday to Wednesday evening, the former interfering with the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Letters were read from the Academy of Sciences of Dijon, Sir R. W. Horton, &c.; and amongst the new communications referred to the several committees was an apparatus to prevent persons being buried alive.

There was to have been a general meeting for the purpose of altering one of the laws, which was postponed on account of the non-attendance of a sufficient number of members, from the reigning influence of the prevailing epidemic.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, JAN. 31.

The first meeting for ordinary business for the session was held on Tuesday evening,

THOMAS CURTIS, Esq., in the chair.

Several papers were read, amongst which was a communication from Mr. Ballard, descriptive of the means adopted for breaking ice on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, by upward instead of downward pressure, twenty-four planks being placed in front of a boat, which is steered by a man on shore, and drawn by one horse, and by which much greater facility and advantage is gained than at present.

Mr. Price made a communication on artificial cements, on which Colonel Pasley and several other members made observations; and Mr. Blount gave a description of the means adopted in the United States for giving signals at considerable distances in geodetic operations.

CAMBORNE INSTITUTION, JAN. 31.

On Tuesday evening last, a highly interesting lecture on the Geology of Cornwall, was delivered at this institution, by Mr. Henwood, F.G.S., &c. Mr. H. lucidly explained the theories of different geologists, and solved a variety of intricate problems in a manner that evinced his skill and research in the important science that was the subject of his discourse. After the lecture, an animated discussion took place on metalliferous veins, cross-courses, heaves, &c., by which considerable light was thrown on these interesting questions.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

The history of the railway from St. Petersburg to Zarskoeselo and Pawlowsk, which is by this time in operation, presents several remarkable points of contrast with similar works in England, which throw considerable light on the relative situations of the two countries. In England, all the railways executed and projected have a view to the promotion of trade, or the public convenience. In Russia, this, their first railway, is composed of two branches, running from the capital, one to the imperial residence of Zarskoeselo, and the other to the middle of the park of the Grand Duke Michael. In England, the speculators would have had to go through an infinity of trouble and expense to procure an "Act"—in Russia all this round-about process was avoided: as soon as the Emperor took the concern under his patronage, all difficulties vanished; an imperial ukase directed the immediate cession of all private lands on the line to the Company (compensation to be an after consideration), and conferred the privilege of carrying the railroad for a whole mile through the most crowded streets of the metropolis, without troubling the "corporation of St. Petersburg" for their consent. By the same means the company were freed, for the first ten years, from what is here a pretty considerable nuisance—the payments of rates and taxes. The will of the autocrat, however, was not sufficiently powerful to produce an effect which would have happened naturally enough in England—the manufacture of the railway and its appliances by "native talent." As a matter of course, the whole were imported from England; the rails from the Butterley and Bedlington iron-works and the Welsh furnaces of Messrs. Guest, Lewis, and Co., and the pedestals from Butterley only. The locomotive carriages were furnished by Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle, Mr. Hackworth, of New Shildon, and Mr. Tayleur, of Warrington; their only foreign competitor, too, was foreign in residence alone—Mr. Cockerill, the English iron-master of Liege, in Belgium. Some of the English locomotives were tried on railways here before being shipped for their destination, and, if report can be relied on, went at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour! The only party not English about the concern appears to have been the chief engineer, Von Gerstner, a German—and he received his railway education in this country, which he visited on purpose. Every article of mechanism required came ready made from England—the weighing machines were supplied by Mr. Kitchen, of Warrington; a crane, by Sharp and Roberts, of Manchester; clocks, with illuminated dials, by Mr. Paine of London; and even the "trumpet machines," which the company are compelled to use, to give notice of the approach of their carriages when traversing the streets of St. Petersburg were manufactured in our own metropolis by Messrs. Robson and Son. Each carriage is also provided with an apparatus (which will not be without its use in such a climate as that of Russia) for removing frozen sleet and snow from the rails.

The railway is eighteen miles in length, that is, the Pawlowsk branch, which was the first undertaken. It terminates in the centre of the Grand Duke's park, where the company have erected a large building as a house of entertainment, their principal dependence for remuneration being on the holiday makers of St. Petersburg, who, they calculate, somewhat in the fashion of similar speculators nearer home, will pass along it at the rate of 1,500,000*l.* per annum, though their expectations of a profit of thirteen per cent. on their capital of 3,000,000 rubles (135,000*l.*) are based on the supposition that no more than 300,000 will make use of their conveyances. At present it is reckoned that the number of horses employed in keeping up the communication is 178,187 in the year. The time required to perform the distance on the railway will be half an hour only, and the (lowest) fare half a ruble; while the diligence takes from two to three hours, and charges three rubles.

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF CRYSTALLIZED IRON PYRITES.—This process of M. Wöhler consists in slowly heating in a glass flask, or other convenient vessel, peroxide of iron, sulphur, and hydrochlorate of ammonia, intimately mixed, until all the ammoniacal salt is sublimed, suffering the mass to cool slowly, and afterwards washing with water there will be found at the bottom of the vessel heavy octohedra and tetrahedra, of a yellow colour, which are identical with the common crystallized pyrites. The larger the mass of the materials employed, the larger and more perfect are the crystals obtained.—*Jour. de Pharmacie*, Oct. 1836.—*London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine and Annals*, Feb. 1837.

RUSSIAN RAILROAD.

We extract the following from some Russian newspapers just received, and which will be found to be a perfect answer to the paragraph to which we felt it our duty to draw attention some few weeks back:—

"The large locomotive of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, first commenced running on the 28th November, from Pawlowsk to Kusmino and back, a distance of fourteen wersts. The inauguration of the engine took place on the 29th November, during a violent snow storm, in the presence of thousands of spectators, many attracted by the doubt of its being able to proceed at all, after so heavy a fall; no sooner, however, had the brush machine been let down upon the rails, and the steam set on, than the train of eight carriages, containing 256 passengers, started off clearing the distance there and back at the rate of three, two, and even one minute to the werst. The fares were 80 cop. first class, and 40 cop. second class. To show the public that the requisite fuel to drive the engines was in the country, nothing but birch wood was used for firing, although coal and coke will be employed for the future. The consumption of birch wood may be estimated at one fathom per twenty-five and a half wersts, the distance between St. Petersburg, and Pawlowsk, making, at ten roubles, the cost of fuel only 124 cop. on each passenger. The traffic has hitherto been confined to the inhabitants of Pawlowsk and Zarskoe-Selo, the road from Petersburg being impassable. Many families intend removing from St. Petersburg to these places as soon as the railroad is finished in the spring. As a singular circumstance it may be mentioned, that among the passengers, the number of which the first four days was, 652 the first class, and 754 second class—1406, there were between five and 600 peasants and carriers, a class of persons expected to be the most prejudiced.

"The third line is that from Moscow to Colonna, which is a favourite speculation at Moscow; the survey and levelling of it has already commenced by the official accounts, the quantity of grain, provisions, merchandise, and goods of all kinds passing between the two places riverwise, amounts to upwards of 150,000 tons, and by land 50,000 more, besides great numbers of passengers, being by means of this line connected with Riasan, Saratoff, Tamboff, Woronesch, and Taganrog. The distance by land from Moscow to Colonna is ninety-six wersts, taking in its line, three towns, and twenty-three populous places. Four wersts below Colonna, the Moskwa falls into the Oka; but the river winds full 160 wersts, and boats and craft take frequently from two to six weeks, and even three months to reach their destination, whereas by the railway, the line of which is highly advantageous, the thirteen German miles will occupy but a few hours."

ELEMENTS OF WOOD.—Two German chemists, Messrs. Petersen and Schodler, have made elaborate experiments, in order to ascertain the quantities of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen contained in each species of wood. They have analysed twenty-four different kinds, and after having dried them and reduced them to powder, having taken 100 parts of each in weight, found that the quantity of carbon in each does not vary more than from forty-eight to fifty per cent., the hydrogen from five and one-third to nearly six per cent., and the oxygen from forty-three and one-third to forty-five and a half per cent. The proportions would be different in relation to volume; for instance, a cubic metre of oak weighs 479, while the same body of poplar weighs only 221.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.

The following report, which, for want of space, was omitted in our Journal of the 21st, was read at the meeting of proprietors held on the 14th inst.:

REPORT.

The committee of management of the New South Hove Mining Company has now to report to the general meeting of shareholders, that since the meeting in July last, the workings at the mine have been mainly confined to the prosecution of the work then in hand—the sinking on the back of the lode in Deacon's shaft. At that period, being fifteen months after the commencement of the works, seventeen fathoms had been sunk since July; twelve fathoms more have been sunk, making a total depth, from grass, of twenty-nine fathoms. This depth is estimated to be about the level of high-water mark. A few fathoms below this point the lode yielded ore on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, and continued to do so for a long course; immediately under the bed of the river the old workings, on that part of the lode, having been cleared up and resumed by the Tamar Consols Company, are now producing valuable ore, coming in the direction of our set.

The late rainy season of unprecedented duration has considerably impeded our operations in sinking, rendering it very difficult, by means of the horse-wheel only, to keep the water in fork, and we have now arrived at that point when our means have proved inadequate to contend further with the difficulty. It is impossible to sink lower without mechanical power to give us the mastery over the water. Machinery to carry us down twenty-five fathoms lower will cost at least 1000l., and within that depth the lode, if it conform with its character on those parts on which it has been previously worked to great extent, is almost certain to be productive. The lode has improved in its indications, as we have sunk deeper upon it.

In tracing the course of the South Hove lode upon the surface, through an extensive run in our set, we have followed it nearly into the bottom adjoining Salter's Mill Pool. As this gives an opportunity of driving a level in the course of the lode at high-water mark, it was deemed advisable to commence an adit here, which, whilst it unwaters the upper part of the lode, gave the chance of whatever ore it might carry at that level, and gave the opportunity of judging where might be the best points to sink upon the lode. Scarcely of funds, from default on the last instalment, has restricted our operations on this part of the set.

In adverting to the finances of the company, there appears, on the face of the balance-sheet, a credit of 462l. 7s. 3d.; but the committee have to observe, that a sum of 281l. 5s. 3d., therein stated, as due from Mr. Blennerhasset, is not at present available, and also that the balance of 123l. 11s. 9d., debited to Mr. Blivet, the pursuer at the mine, is due for supplies to the tradesmen: so that, in fact, the present available balance at the disposal of the committee, is 57l. 10s. 3d. With this sum it is clearly impossible to effect any operations to benefit the shareholders, and the committee, therefore, trust the present meeting will not separate without passing such resolutions as may enable them to give a further trial to the property.

BLACKWALL (COMMERCIAL) RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Tuesday, the 24th Jan., a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held at the City of London Tavern.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by stating,—It was convened in pursuance of a clause in the Act of Parliament which made it imperative in the shareholders to meet within six months after the passing of the act. The first business they would have to proceed with was, to put the company's seal to the deed, this being done by consent of the proprietors. He referred to the intention of the company to apply to Parliament the ensuing Session, for the extension of its line—making its termination at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, instead of the Minorities, the point now named in their act (hear, hear). He dwelt at some length upon the advantages to be gained by the formation of the line, both to the public and the shareholders. Among them were the following:—the distance by water is seven miles, occupying an hour to an hour and a half in its passage; the distance by the street four miles, occupying forty minutes by the coach, and one hour by the omnibus—both of which passages were so crowded that much delay, and often great danger in the journey, was the consequence, particularly in the pool; while the rail-carriage would not occupy ten minutes, which would also be free from danger and delay. The number of passengers now travelling from Blackwall to London is two millions annually; the quantity of goods by land and by water, upwards of 300,000 tons, which is equal to a 1000 tons each working day (hear, hear). The steam-boats from various ports convey upwards of one million and a half annually, thus making a sum total of above three and a half millions, an intercourse without an example in any other part of the globe. After dwelling upon the vast increase of traffic on the Liverpool and Manchester, Dublin and Kingstown, and other lines, where such facilities of travelling had been offered, of which the Blackwall line would not be an object of less interest to the public, and stating the reason why the meeting was not called at an earlier day, in consequence of its being necessary to obtain from their engineer (Mr. Cubitt) his report, &c., he called upon the secretary to read the report.

J. WARMINGTON, Esq., secretary, read the report, which was highly favourable.

Mr. CUBITT's report stated, that the commencement at Brunswick Wharf, with the whole line, was judiciously chosen for the landing and transit of both goods and passengers, and for their transport to the continent, &c., as well as its proximity to the East and West India Docks. The viaduct being at an elevation of eighteen feet, will produce no interruption to either streets, lanes, roads, canals, and water courses, with easy and unobjectionable curves, none being of less than 3000 feet radius, the gradient so unobjectionable that it did credit to those who

planned and laid down the line; and there were no engineering difficulties on the line. With reference to the terminus in Leadenhall-street, he felt there could be but one opinion; that it is the most eligible both in site and situation, and would form one of the finest railway stations in the kingdom. It further stated, the time in which the distance could be travelled was five minutes; but the time in which it undoubtedly would be travelled was seven minutes down and ten minutes up; and starting every quarter of an hour with a train capable of containing 300 passengers, would thus convey thirty thousand per day, which might be increased to seventy-two thousand per day of twelve hours.

Various resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the meeting and the appointment of directors, were put and carried unanimously; also, a vote of thanks to the late directors for their ability, perseverance, and intelligence displayed in carrying the Bill through Parliament; after which—

Dr. D. LARDNER then addressed the meeting: He stated, the enterprise in which they were engaged appeared to his judgment, to be one surrounded with more circumstances guaranteeing probable success, than any other speculation of the kind presented to the public. The first was, the shortness of the line, which, singular as it might appear, was objected to, and was the only objection. He would draw the attention of the meeting to the line which had been referred to by their intelligent Chairman. It was that running from Dublin to King's-town, which extended within half a mile of the harbour of the latter town; previously to the opening of this line, the numbers of passengers which traversed the road, were estimated at between seven and 800 daily, which had since increased to 3300. Now, taking the population of Dublin at 200,000, and of King's-town at 4000, comparing them with the population of London, which is computed to be near two millions, and communicating with a point at which the commerce of the world may be said to be collected and poured in and out, the difference must be strikingly increased; it would be abusing the understanding to say more. He would congratulate them upon having the valuable services of two gentlemen (Andrew Colvill, Esq., Chairman of the West India Dock Company, and George Hibbert, Esq., Chairman of the East India Dock Company), which would be of the first importance to them, as well as that of his distinguished friend who now filled the chair. He (Dr. L.) could give them statistical proofs of the value and importance of the line, which had induced him for the first time in his life, to become a shareholder in a Joint-Stock Company. He had been induced to become so from the conviction that it would be the most profitable of any line, when carried into effect—it would be the most successful of any line he had ever heard of in the country. After bearing testimony from personal observations of the talent and energy displayed by the Chairman, during the progress of the Bill of Incorporation in Parliament, he sat down by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks, at the same time stating, having lent himself as a trustee to the public, he felt, as he should ever feel, it was his bounden duty to see the measure brought to a happy termination.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

At a half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this association, held at the offices, Nicholas Lane, on Monday the 30th January, 1837.

D. MOCATTA, Esq., in the Chair,

The advertisement convening the meeting was read, as also the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved and confirmed.

The following report and accounts were then read:—

REPORT.

The report submitted by the directors at the general meeting of shareholders, in July last, contained a summary of the proceedings at the mines to the 12th of April preceding, at which time, although considerable progress had been made in the necessary operations of clearing, ventilating, and securing the old workings, and the erection of a water-wheel, working six stamp-heads, had been completed—no gold had been obtained.

The plan originally conceived by Captain Dally for unwatering the mine, by driving an adit on the side of the hill, considerably below the old bottoms, was begun to be acted upon as soon as a portion of the men could be withdrawn from the indispensable operations above alluded to; and it appears that at the end of October this work was advanced to the extent of ninety-five fathoms and a half. In the mean time the old workings were explored, and the precious metal began gradually to show itself, at first so sparingly, that the joint operations of washing and stamping through the month of May and the greater part of June, produced only 8lbs. and 9lbs. weight of gold. On the 20th June, however, a sudden and decided improvement took place, and the quantity of gold obtained by the 1st of July amounted to 35lbs. Since that period the workings have been attended with fluctuating success; the hardness of the ground occasionally opposing considerable impediments to the progress of the mines; the gross produce, at the date of the latest advices received, the 2d November, is 1104lbs. Upon the whole, the Directors feel satisfied that the results are such as to justify the vigorous prosecution of the works, particularly when it is considered that the gold already obtained is all from above the water level, and where, to use the expression of the superintendent, "the operations of the original proprietors had been so extensive, that the ground is actually honey-combed." Without indulging in too sanguine anticipations, it may, therefore, be presumed that this is but a sample of what the mine may be expected to yield when, by the operations of the new adit, the water shall have been withdrawn, and the miners shall be enabled to follow the lodes at depths hitherto unexplored. The cash accounts, to the 31st of December last, shows a balance on hand of 23,176l. 11s., and estimating the gold obtained to the 2d November at 40l. sterling per pound weight, after payment of duty and charges, it would make an addition of 4400l. to the available assets of the Association. As the Directors conceive that it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to have laid before them a statement of the application of the money which has been expended, they have analysed the detailed accounts received from the Brazil, with the view of separating, as far as practicable, the expenses incurred in the clearing of the mine, and in the erection of new works, from that which may be considered as a continuous current expenditure, and the following abstract will, they believe, sufficiently show the result:—

EXPENDITURE.	
By cost of the mines and estate of Candonga	£33,000 0 0
Subsequent purchase of land adjacent	500 0 0
Cost of black mules, horses, &c.	6,000 0 0
Cost of clearing mine, and of new works and machinery	5,000 0 0
Outfit and passage of officers and miners, miners and servants	3,600 0 0
Tools, instruments, medicines, arms, &c.	2,000 0 0
Expenses in London (18 months)	2,000 0 0
Expenses at the mines (5 months, at 8000l.)	4,000 0 0
Total expenditure	£53,500 0 0
Balance in hand	23,200 0 0
	£76,700 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount of 10,000 shares, at £7 10s.	£75,000 0 0
Interest accrued on Money lent	1,700 0 0
	£76,700 0 0

The Directors have much satisfaction in calling the attention of the proprietors to the fact that the produce of the mine, during the five months, from the 1st June (at which time gold was first raised in any quantity beyond samples), has been adequate to meet the expenses of the whole establishment during that time, and during the last month to which the accounts reach, the produce has been nearly double the amount of the expenses. In the progress to this point, therefore, not only have the current expenses of working the mines been defrayed, but the purchase of these, and the landed property conveyed with them, has been paid, together with the extraordinary incidental charges attending the organisation and preliminary operations of an establishment located at so great a distance, while there yet remains on hand little less than a third of the capital raised. The last dispatch from Dr. Goodridge, of the date of the 2d November, contains the following lucid and interesting statements respecting the statistics of the establishment.

In conclusion, the directors cannot but congratulate the proprietors on the zeal and activity in the service of the Association, manifested by their officers at Candonga, and the judgement and economy with which the operations have been directed by the superintendent and chief mining captain's operations, the result of which, full of hope as it is for the future, already justifies the representations upon which the Association was originally formed.

The report of Captain Dally, the superintendent of the mines, was then read, but its length precludes its insertion this week.

In answer to the question of a proprietor, the CHAIRMAN stated, that up to the present time no gold had arrived in this country, but that some was shortly expected to the amount of 1104lbs., worth 4400l., and which, he begged to remind the shareholders, had been produced since the month of July last.

One of the shareholders enquired the nature of the items which formed the charge for expenditure in London.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he was not prepared with a statement of the various expenses, it not having been usual to give in the accounts any thing but the gross amount; he would, however, for the future see that such a document was provided. The items consisted of directors' allowance, salaries to secretary and clerk, rent, stationary, &c.

Mr. MURPHY then rose, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the report which had been submitted, and expressed his confidence in the good management of the establishment. He adverted to his first connection with the company, and strongly urged the meeting to do away altogether with the deed of settlement, stating instances in the difference of prices of the registered and unregistered shares of companies possessing a deed, feeling assured, as he did, that the deed always materially injured a company.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that they would not have done their duty had

they not prepared the deed, it being mentioned in the prospectus, and which would shortly be ready at the office of the company for the signatures of the shareholders; at the same time, he remarked, that whether or not the shareholders signed the deed, they would all be entitled to vote alike; at the same time, he must add, that it was the opinion of the directors that the shareholders should not hastily (at least) make void the deed; and, therefore, it was, that he advised the consideration of it should be postponed, which recommendation was agreed upon by the shareholders.

In answer to some questions on the part of the shareholders, the CHAIRMAN replied, that the mine had hitherto supplied its own cost, and latterly, indeed, had doubled it; that they had hitherto employed only a small portion of their force in working the mine, as the rest had found enough work to do in building and clearing out old workings, &c., and as the mine was now much better ventilated, and they were getting into new ground, he expected the produce would be much more abundant.

Mr. MURPHY then moved, seconded by Mr. GAINSBOROUGH, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors, for the great interest which those gentlemen had shown in the affairs of the company, and for the openness and candour they had evinced.—Adjourned.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The following report was read at the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this association, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 25th of January, the particulars of which was given in our last:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Since the last half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 27th of July, the several despatches which have been received from the managers of the Association in Mexico, have, from time to time, as they arrived, been laid on the table of the proprietors' room, at the office of the Association, for their information. In the produce of the mine of Rayas, the directors have the pleasure to observe a continued improvement.

By Mr. Shoobred's statement of outlay and receipts, from the 1st February, 1836, to the 30th October last, being a period of thirty-six weeks, it appears that the total amount of the memorias, or weekly accounts for the mine, and the hacienda of San Martin, was \$338,338 4 4, and the total receipts, \$297,785 6 2, leaving an excess of outlay of \$40,552 6 2; but, taking into account the value of the ores on hand at the mine and hacienda, amounting to \$102,419, there will be a profit of \$66,866 1 6, with the prospect of that profit increasing, as will appear by the following extract of Mr. Shoobred's last letter, dated Guanajuato, 25th November, 1836.

"MINE RAYAS.—There is little or no alteration in the workings since my last advices, but in the produce of the present week we shall feel a very great reduction, in consequence of four days' very rainy weather, during which the workpeople kept away from the mine in great numbers. We shall endeavour to make up the deficiency, by employing additional hands next week. The produce of this mine being apparently of a more permanent character, and equal in quantity at the present moment, required for the full employment of both the haciendas of San Martin and Rayas. I have given notice to Mr. —, of the termination of his agreement with the association for the reduction of his ores at Rayas, which will afford us the addition of fifteen arrastres to be employed in grinding the Rayas ores, making the whole number so employed in the two haciendas eighty-eight, and requiring from 900 to 1000 cargas weekly. This increase of reduction power will naturally bring with it an increase of returns in silver, which I trust will very essentially improve our finances."

In consequence of the alteration in the periods which the Mexican packet has hitherto stayed at the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, a despatch, dated the 14th of November, from Mr. Shoobred, and to which he alludes in his letter of the 25th of that month, has not come to hand, therefore the directors are unable to lay before the proprietors the result of operations of the mine subsequent to the 30th of October last.

EL ORO.—Although no works have been carried on for some time past at this district, the mines have not yet been finally delivered over to the owners, but which, however, it is hoped, will shortly be effected.

ZACATECAS.—The property of the association in this district is not yet relieved from the embargo under which it has been so long placed, in consequence of the law suits with the owners of the mine of San Antonio and San Antonio. The directors are, however, confident that they will be able to lay before the proprietors the result of operations of the mine subsequent to the 30th of October last.

MANAGEMENT IN MEXICO.—Mr. O'Gorman's period of service having terminated on the 22d of October last, he finally quitted the employ of the association on that day, leaving Mr. Shoobred the sole manager.

The directors cannot refrain from expressing their strong sense of the value of Mr. Shoobred's energetic exertions since his arrival in Mexico.

MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.—The present number of the directors is six, and agreeably to the suggestion made by them, in their report at the half-yearly general meeting in July last, three of them are ready to retire to make way for three other qualified proprietors to fill their places, but if there are no candidates to succeed them, and it is the desire of the proprietors, they are willing to retain their seats till the usual period of election takes place in July next. Should the late improvement in the mine of Rayas, continue to increase, and the general aspect of the affairs of the association assume a change for the better, their retirement then will obviously be more satisfactory to themselves. The directors, however, leave this subject entirely in the hands of the proprietors.

FINANCE.—By the London audited account for the past year, ending the 31st ult., it will be observed that the Exchequer Bills amounted to 12,755l. 8s. 3d.; since then the sum due to sundry parties amounting to 183l. 4s. 7d. has been paid, and there yet remains to be paid on the 29th instant, 2000l. for bills drawn by the manager in Mexico, pursuant to his instructions to place the funds there in a more efficient state, which will then leave the available assets here 10,572l. 3s. 8d.

The directors are, however, confident that they will be able to lay before the proprietors the result of operations of the mine subsequent to the 30th of October last, but also a further sum of 3000l. previously drawn by the manager on the same terms and conditions, will soon be returned.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION, FROM DECEMBER 31, 1835, TO DECEMBER 31, 1836.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st Dec. 1835	18,261	1	2	Payments to creditors, 1835	81	12	0
To return of premiums, &c.	215	11	9	Expenses in Mexico	3258	14	11
Directors allowance unpaid	7940	10	0	Office expenses, &c.	1066	6	4
Interest on Exch. Bills, &c.	355	18	2	Law charges	199	0	9
Sundries	266	8	3	Directors allowance	8367	0	0
	26,668	7	4	Cash on hand	13,075	13	4
	£26,668	7	4		£27,068	7	4

AMOROS HUMPHREYS. CHARLES MORRIS.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this association was held on Wednesday the 1st of February, at the George and Vulture tavern.

HORATIO MONTIFIORE, Esq., having stated to the meeting that Mr. Mocatta's illness precluded his attendance, Mr. Montifiore was unanimously called upon to take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it was in accordance with the terms of the prospectus that this annual general meeting of the proprietors was summoned, in order that the report of the directors and the proceedings of the past year should be laid before them.

The advertisement convening the meeting was then read from the *Mining Journal*, after which the directors' report was read, as also the reports of the agents, and one from Captain N. Vivian, which were received and adopted.

REPORT.

You are summoned by the directors to attend the second annual general meeting of the Redruth United Tin and Copper Mining Association, for the purpose of receiving a full and perfect statement of operations on the mines of the Association, with the prospects they present, and also the objects to be obtained by their future workings.

The directors have some pleasure in remarking, that each of the mines of the company has exhibited favourable indications of their containing valuable lodes, which it is but reasonable to anticipate will upon a further development, yield a remunerating return to the adventurers.

From the amount of ore already produced from the upper levels of Uny mine, a further outlay may be safely recommended, so that the mine may be fairly tried, to the extent of the forty-four fathom level, which is the depth of the engine-shaft, and which has not been sunk lower, in order that the expense should not be greater than the mine might warrant, until the various levels had been fairly explored, and the propriety proved of further extending the workings of the mine in depth.

Wheel Buckets mine has been worked to a considerable extent, but not sufficiently to enable practical miners to speak with much certainty, but the lodes are of that character, that if at a level or two lower, one should cut rich resembling the twenty-two fathom level, all the outlay would soon be returned, with a considerable profit, the directors, therefore, consider they have met with sufficient encouragement to prosecute the further development of Wheel Bucket, which the reports of the agents of the association very strongly recommend, in the anticipation of favourable results.

Elijah mine, although not presenting such favourable ground as the other mines, still has shown sufficient capability to induce the further prosecution of that mine, but at the same time with a strict regard to economy; so that no unnecessary object be pursued, and only those parts worked which present the prospects of arriving at valuable discoveries. Some fine tin has been brought to the surface from this mine, but the lodes have not lasted to an extent that might have been expected, but with perseverance it is hoped the favourable appearances will continue beyond what they have hitherto done, and prove valuable to the shareholders.

The directors lay before the meeting a valuation of the materials, and stock in hand at the mines, also the quantity of ground opened during the year. The directors have been most anxious that the mines of the association should be worked in a careful and efficient manner, at the same time with all practical economy; and they have the gratification of believing that they have been most successful in their exertions to ensure the perfect development of the mines, at the least possible outlay of capital, and they have used every means, and have succeeded in obtaining supplies of all kinds, at the very lowest prices, and of the best quality, which is of so much consequence to the welfare of mining operations.

The directors are happy to state that they have contracted for a year's supply of coals for the mines, from July last, at 18s. 6d. per ton; which consequently proved a very favourable arrangement, both as to the price, and the obtaining thereby, a stock of coals at the best time of the year for their being placed in store.

The directors lay before you a statement of the finances of the company, inspected by your auditor, Charles Martin, Esq., you will then perceive the company's mines having yielded ores during the year to the extent of 3708l. 15s. 5d. This

statement does not, however, permit the directors to congratulate the proprietors upon their having arrived at the point of the mine meeting, their cost; still it is so far satisfactory as affording strong grounds to hope that a further outlay of 5000*l.* will so far elucidate the merits of the respective mines, by enabling so much ore ground to be opened as will lead to profitable returns, and so to display their value, and that no difference will be likely to arise as to the future proceedings which may hereafter be recommended, proper to be followed.

The directors will ever be most cautious in suggesting the continuance of outlay, which they do not feel themselves called upon to advise, through the strong recommendation of the highest practical authorities.

The directors have made the present annual general meeting special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a call, the affairs of the company rendering it necessary that a further sum should be at the disposal of your directors, and from the reports of your agents, which will be read to you, they trust the sum they state will carry the workings to a period which will produce favourable results.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that they had in these reports embodied all that appeared to be necessary to be laid before the shareholders, there being nothing else, of which they were aware, desirable or necessary to impart; at the same time he expressed his readiness to answer any questions from the shareholders, observing, that from the commencement of operations the directors had conducted everything in an economical manner; that they had erected no costly engines or buildings, and had invariably employed practical men in the management. The directors considered they had now a right to look forward to favourable results, the mines having been but lately set to work not having had sufficient trial. It was also to be borne in mind that they had, although slowly yet regularly, yielded an increased supply of ore. In his opinion, and that of his co-directors, in the course of six months, with a further outlay of 5000*l.*, the mines would be so fully developed as to enable them to see more clearly into their character and value; he therefore recommended the shareholders to pay a further instalment of 10*s.* per share, in payments of 5*s.* at the present time, and 5*s.* at a period not less than three months.

Mr. ASHTON inquired whether the water-wheel at Bucketts was found to possess sufficient power in the summer time, or, indeed, whether it was efficient throughout the year.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he could not answer for its efficiency in the summer months, as it had not been at work during that period; but he could answer for its working well at present.

A variety of questions were subsequently put to the chairman concerning the salary of the different officers, to which ready replies were given, and, as appeared to us, with much satisfaction to the meeting; the total amount being about 50*l.* per month.

Mr. COWARD inquired whether the situation which Captain Vivian held was to be considered permanent.

The CHAIRMAN stated such to be the case, and that Captain Vivian had been elected to that responsible station from the very high character he held in the mining districts, as being a practical and experienced miner, as well as from his acknowledged upright principles; and, further, that he combined the office of purser with that of captain on the mines: he was at the same time ready to give his opinions generally relative to the affairs of the company.

Mr. COWARD, in reply, observed, that he knew Captain Vivian well, and fully appreciated his high talents as a miner; his object solely was to inquire whether his situation was permanent, because it was not known to the Cornish shareholders. He further gave it as his opinion, that a considerable weight of responsibility devolved upon Captain Goldsworthy.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that full confidence was reposed by the directors in Captain Goldsworthy, and that it was at his own request Captain Vivian had been appointed to the situation which he now holds, Captain Goldsworthy finding, from the exertion and labour required, his health had severely suffered.

Mr. COWARD inquired if Captain Vivian would not find the duties too much, so that he would not be able to attend to them, as connected with his other avocations.

The CHAIRMAN in reply said, that no difficulty existed on this score.

In reply to a Shareholder the CHAIRMAN stated, that three hundred men were employed on the mine, and that the clerk's salary was six guineas per month; two being employed, it was found necessary to give them an increased salary in order to retain them, the same remark equally applying to the mining captains, higher salaries having been offered by other parties.

The CHAIRMAN then suggested whether it would not be advisable to make another call of ten shillings per share, in order to prosecute the workings with vigour.

A SHAREHOLDER moved, that half that sum only should be called for, stating as his reasons, that Mr. Mocatta, who was chairman at the last meeting, positively stated, that not only no further call would be wanted, but that he was well assured the mine would shortly give returns.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, he was very sorry that Mr. Mocatta was not present to answer for himself, but he had no doubt that the proprietors who had addressed the meeting were mistaken, as it was perfectly at variance with the substance of the report.

After some further conversation the motion was, at the suggestion of the Chairman, withdrawn.

It was then resolved, that a further call of 10*s.* per share be made, 5*s.* payable at once, and the remaining 5*s.* to be called for at the discretion of the directors.

Mr. ASHTON inquired whether any shares had been forfeited, and whether the directors had advertised such forfeiture, thinking if they had not, that the directors had not done their duty.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that certainly some shares had been forfeited, when the thirty days' grace, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, had expired; and that acting on the rules by which the company was governed they had thought it perfectly needless to advertise the forfeiture.

Mr. COHEN then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, expressive of their satisfaction in the conduct of the Chairman that day evinced, and that of the Directors, in the zeal manifested by them.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of the above company was held at the City of London Tavern, on Friday the 3rd of February, 1837.

ISAAC SOLLY, Esq., in the Chair.

The chairman stated that the meeting was a half yearly general meeting, held in accordance with the Act of Parliament, and summoned by advertisement.

The advertisement convening the meeting as also the minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The half yearly general report was then read, the insertion of which must be deferred until our next. The report stated the different contracts entered into along the line of railway; the contractors being subject to penalties, if the contracts they had entered into were not completed on the London line by June, and the Birmingham line by November, and also further stated, that the engines were in a forward state, and but for the late severity of the weather, would have been furnished at an earlier period. The report continued, that at the last meeting of the proprietors the directors had occasion to congratulate the shareholders on the monopoly of traffic they had every reason to expect on their line, but they were sorry now to have occasion to acquaint them, that another line of railway would, if successful, take from them much traffic; they, the directors, have however determined to oppose it as a competing line.

The directors also laid before the shareholders, the expediency of raising an additional loan of 1,000,000*l.*, and submitted to their approval bringing the same before Parliament; they also stated that they had given a more detailed account of the operations for that reason, so that the proprietors might see the necessity of more money being raised, as the works in some instances proved more expensive than was at first contemplated; but they yet confidently looked forward to the completion of operations at an early period, and also expressed their opinion that the saving of eight miles in the line of railway, was good ground for opposing the projected line referred to.

A shareholder inquired whether this line of railway was opposed in consequence of an opinion of the directors, or a resolution to that effect.

The resolution to oppose it was then read. A discussion then ensued, in which a director of the Grand Junction line took part, expressing the intention of that Company to oppose the projected line to which reference had been made in the course of discussion.

We are compelled on the present occasion to furnish but a brief and, we may add, imperfect report of the proceedings of the day, from the press of Mining Correspondence. A lengthened discussion took place on the subject of projected lines, and the opposition which the London and Birmingham railway would have to encounter, or rather how far the success of a competing line would detract from the advantages heretofore contemplated

by the directors of this company, to which we shall endeavour next week to direct our attention.

The report and accounts were then received and approved, and ordered to be printed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had then to draw the attention of the proprietors to vacancies in the direction, occasioned by the retirement of three directors from the Birmingham committee; those gentlemen having expressed themselves obliged to do so in consequence of the directors in London being hostile to the Birmingham and Derby line; and that as they were directors in that company, they felt it their duty to resign one of the appointments.

The directors retiring according to the clauses in the Act of Parliament, were re-elected; and thanks having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

OLD MOOR MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held at the office, 46 Lime-street, on Saturday the 28th of Jan., J. SAUNDERS, Esq., in the Chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN stated that the business of the day would occupy only a few minutes, as he had no doubt that Mr. Browne held the same power as at the former meeting, and if he was disposed to exercise it in the same manner, the matter was settled.

Mr. BROWNE then rose and stated that he held the same power as before, and should exercise it in the same manner. He should therefore at once move that the company should be dissolved, which was carried, there being only about 180 shares opposed to that course. After some conversation concerning the sale of the mine, the meeting adjourned.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company took place last Wednesday, at the Cotton Sales Room, Exchange, C. LAURENCE, Esq., in the Chair.

The report of the last half-year's transactions were read by Mr. Booth, the Secretary.

The gross receipts were from 1st July to 31st December, 1836 £125,279 5 9
The expenses during that time 79,628 0 0

Net profit of 45,651 5 9
To which add the surplus left from the preceding half-year of 1127 15 2

Total 46,778 0 11
A dividend of five per cent., payable on the 8th of February, was declared, the surplus left being 6378*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING BANK.

The first annual meeting of the Leeds and West Riding Banking Company was held on Thursday-week, in Mr. Walton's Music Saloon, Leeds, when a very satisfactory report was laid before the meeting. A dividend of eight per cent was declared, payable on the 10th of February, and exclusive of the dividend, the sum of 7550*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* was placed to the reserve surplus fund account.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANK.

The shareholders connected with the Stafford branch of this establishment held their annual meeting on Wednesday, the 18th ult.,

P. SECKERSON, Esq., in the Chair,

when a highly gratifying report of the affairs of the company for the past year was read, and a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company declared, leaving a considerable surplus to be added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to the sum of 231,000*l.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The early history and progress of mining in this country is involved in so much obscurity, that I presume every information calculated to throw light upon the subject must be interesting to many of your readers. I have now in my possession, through the kindness of a friend, a very curious work, published about two hundred years ago (in 1641), from which a pretty good idea may be derived of the state of mining in this country, at that time, and I now forward to you such extracts and remarks as are calculated to illustrate the subject to which I have alluded.

The work is entitled, "A Just and True Remonstrance of His Majesties Mines-Royall in the Principality of Wales, presented by Thomas Bushell Esquire, Farmer of the said Mines-Royall to his Majesty."

In this little volume there is much tediousness and prolixity, with no small share of the adulation with which royal personages were then addressed. I may, however, describe it as consisting of several letters, or rather memorials, addressed to the King (Charles I.), the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) and to the Privy Council, by Mr. Bushell and others interested in the "Mines-Royall" of Cardiganshire, praying for the extension of certain privileges to their adventure. The privileges sought for, appear to be an extension of the leases, the employment of convicts in working the mines, and the liberty of cutting peat or turf, for the use of the smelting-works.

The work contains further "the declaration of learned Lawyers what a Mine-Royall is, according to former presidents," some correspondence between Mr. Bushell, and his agent Mr. Broadwaite, who had the personal superintendence of the mines, together with some short official documents relating to the subject.

Before proceeding to extract from the work itself, which contains, incidentally, some curious and interesting information, I may observe that the mines worked by Mr. Bushell and his co-partners, were those held in the reign of James I. by the celebrated Sir Hugh Myddleton, who accomplished the great work of bringing the new river to London, and thus spent the wealth he had acquired by his successful adventures in mining. The mines in question are situated a few miles from the town of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire; the principal are called "Darren", "Cwm syllog", and "Goginanu", formerly very productive of lead rich in silver, and are briefly noticed as such, in my paper on the "Occurrence of the precious Metals in Great Britain," in the last number of the *Mining Review*.

I extract the following passages from the memorial addressed to the king, as throwing considerable light on the state of mining, and the opinions entertained by our most experienced miners, a couple of centuries ago:—

"I do in all humility affirm, that the Mines at my first entrance were drownd with water, and consequently not worth the working as by severall certificates hereunto annexed appeareth, which did then much discourage my undertakings: but considering my deepe engagements for your Majesties many favours extended to me, the meane of your Subjects, I conceived my selfe obliged to adventure upon the undermining of the adjacent Mountaines, thereby forthwith to make triall, whether those Mines (if once discovered at the surface of the earth) would not prove richer in their deeper search, for experimenting whereof, having received severall opinions from the best Mineral-masters of our age, as Sir Francis Godolphin, M. Alexander Roberts, M. Joseph Huxtable, and M. Walter Burksly, with diverse others well practised in that way, encouraging me therein; I then resolved to hazard my fortune on them, assuring my self that all Minerals were to be discovered by some one or other. Because originally created for mans use, and Gods glory; and thus having settled my former irresolute thoughts, I began with a cheerful heart to cut through the maine Rockes of five severall mountaines, at their lowest level, appearing by the Art of Dialling to be some sixtie, some eightie, and some an hundred fathomes perpendicular, and so continued these battery-works foure yeares, night and day, before my hopes could give me any happy assurance that the Mineral-beds of the earths riches, lay fast lock'd in those barren Rockes; untill my charge grew so great, that I became pitted of my friends, and insulted over by my enemies, which did new perplex my minde; yet when I considered that I was not borne for my selfe, but for the service of God, your Majesty, and my Countrie, and that I had not only that heavenly guider to direct me, but also your sacred Majesty to encourage me, I then began to cast off these my former justly conceived feares, and (notwithstanding any opposition or seeming disadvantage arguments or experiments by any other) to pitch on this resolution, that better it were for mee to suffer shipwracke in my poore estate and credit, then that such treasures should ly buried in the bowels of those vast mountaines, and not be made both knowne, and beneficiall to your gracious Majesty, being inherent to your prerogative, as by the declaration under the hands of learned Councell hereunto annexed appeares, which hills although

large in extent, yet are not considerable in herbage, nor fit for any other plough, then the Miners sledge, gad, and twybill.

"That which first wrought in me a desire to try and fathome those mines was a sensible discourse delivered me, by a Portugall in presence of Sir Francis Godolphin (by whose death I lost the hope of a most knowing partner) who had bene for many yeares employed under the King of Spaine in his West Indian Mines purporting that if his Master were Sovereigne Lord of those Brittain hills, as is your Majesty, he would not doubt but to make them a second Indies, and affirming with deepe protestations, that the greatest riches in those Mountaines lay in their lowest levels, which I finde to be true by laborious experiment, in those five mountaines. For by this way of working, and driving through the depth of Rocks, we are not only freed from the danger and deluge of waters, but also have discovered an increase of rich veins in quantity and qualitie, some containing twentie pound, some fiftene, some tenne, and some six in Silver, in the Tunnne of Lead upon the great Test, which are answerable to most of the Mines, of the King of Spaine, the Emperour of Germany, and the Duke of Saxony; moreover we find that by mixing and smelting these severall veins together, the one proves a good addittment to the other, and becomes thereby a meanes to advance the Mines-Royall, and in them the good of your kingdome and Subjects."

On the credulity and the adulatory spirit of the age, the following passages convey some curious information:—

"We have many gracious testimonies how much the Almighty is pleased with these our innocent labours, by his continuall preservation, of the workmen amidst their hourly dangers; especially in one accident, which lately befell, upon occasion of driving an Addit into one of those mountaines called Tallybont, but because I was no eye-witness of it, I humbly desire your Majesties perusal of the narration thereof (as I received it) being then in London, from a minister resident Preacher to the Miners-Royall men, hereunto annexed."

"And as I am bound to give to Caesar that which is Caesars, I must further humbly acknowledge your Majesties large addition to your former Royall favours in granting mee (the meaneest of your Creatures) liberty to give your Majesties impression to such Silver as the Mole-like Miners cast out of the earth, for their speedier payment, for they are the men who make the rocks their resting place, and expect no other reward or benefit for their sweety browes then what they gaine from out of the darke Cavernes of the earth by harmlesse and importunate labour."

On the use of peat for smelting, which appears to have been recently introduced by Mr. Bushell, I extract the following passage—at that period when the country was already in great measure denuded of its forests, and the use of coal much less general than at present, this was, doubtless, a great improvement:—

"For furthering and facilitating of which worke I caused a meeting of Smelters, Refiners and Monyers, to consult and try whether fuel of turfe would separate the Ore, extract the silver, and reduce Litharge, as well as the vast expence of whole Forrests of Woods formerly consumed for that purpose; and upon an exact triall made thereof, by altering the earthy substance Turfe into charlie cyndars, we found by infallible experience, that your Majesties Turfaries will furnish Your Mines-Royall with Fuel to all future ages."

From the terms offered by Mr. Bushell, he appears to have had great confidence in the success of his undertaking.

"And to make it in some measure appeare to your Majesty, how desirous I am to advance to your revenue in an employment so much conducing to the publick good, I doe in all humblesse offer (as an increase of rent after the expiration of the Lady Middletones Lease assigned to me and yet in being) one thousand pounds by the yeere for and during the continuance of another lease thereof granted to me in reversion, for confirmation of which leases by your Majesty, and your High Court of Parliament, I do further humbly present 1000 Markes as a preface to your Majesties Privie Purse; over and above the benefit of your Majesties Mintage, the increase of shipping, and the importation of necessary commodities occasioned hereby, which as I am informed by Merchants of good worth that drive the trade, will amount to 4000 *li.* per annum. And for grant of the custome of exportation of such Lead only, out of which the silver is refined, I will be bound (so it please your Majesty) to double the yeerely Revenue of the Farmers booke according to a medium, of seven yeares cast up for that Port of Dory: your Majesty having not from any former undertaker, or Farmour of those Mines, ever received either fine or penny of rent, all which I submissively propose, and desire the rather, to encourage my Coadventurers, who as they were first invited by Your Princely letters of assurance, so will they now (things being thus honourably settled) be most willing to expose their fortunes, for the concommuniting of so advantageous, so honourable, and so publick a good worke."

The following is given as "The declaration of learned Lawyers what a Mine-Royall is, according to former presidents," and is signed by Sir Ralph Whitfield, "His Majesties Sergeant at Law," and about thirty other lawyers of the day:—

"Although the Gold or Silver contained in the base mettall of a mine, in the lands of a Subject, be of lesse value then the base Metall, yet if the Gold or Silver doe countervail the charge of the refining, or be of more worth than the base Metall spent in refining it, this is a Mine-Royall, and as well the base Metall, as the Gold and Silver in it, belong by prerogative to the Crowne."

The declaration of what a "Mine-Royall is," is followed by a curious document, from which it appears that Mr. Bushell's attention was first drawn to the Cardiganshire mines, by a communication of the Bishop of Worcester, when on his death-bed, in consequence of "perceiving the inclination and affection I had to Mines and Minerals, and much commending it, as the most honest gaine, and greatest good to a Commonwealth." The communication is given at length and is extremely solemn, the Bishop was then in a dying state, and as he states "fourscore and fourteen years of age." In what manner the prelate had himself become acquainted with what he terms "the secrets of two rich mines, the one holding some quantity of Gold, worth the Extracting, the other in Silver worth the Refining," does not, however, appear from the work.

In the memorial praying the employment of convicts in the mines, after enumerating several precedents, both in England and foreign countries, of such persons being condemned to labour in public works, and "especially for the enlargement of his (the King of Spaine's) Indian Mines of Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, and the like," Mr. Bushell proceeds:—

"And whereas in this your Majesties populous Kingdome, too many such offenders are most untimely cut off in their best abilities of service, so is there within the pale of this Your Kingdome, and without any occasion of Sea, or forreine service, meanes of employment for such persons, to redeme their lost reputation, by endeavouring to doe faithful service for their Countries honour, and the Kingdomes good, in that happy worke, begun by Your Sacred Majesty, for the better discovery of Your Silver Mines. His most humble suite therefore is that you would be pleased out of all these weighty considerations and beneficiall consequences, tending so much to your Honour, Crowne and Dignity, and good of the Common-wealth, to grant Your Majesties Commission, (if it may be thought fit by the advice of Your High and Honourable Court of Parliament) for the choosing of such severall persons out of the prisons in this your Kingdome, as are, and shall be condemned for small offences, and of able servicable bodies, by the approbation of Your Judges, and shall implore Your Majesties mercy to be employed by your said subject in the Works of your Mines-Royall, they giving security for their good behaviour, with such limitation of time, and allowance for their sustentation; as to Your Majesties said High Court of Parliament shall be thought fit, that by their dutifull and laborious performance therein, they may afterwards come into the happinesse of your Majesties pardon of Grace for their former offences."

The reasons which influenced this request for the employment of convicts in the mines, are not explained in the work, and must therefore remain veiled in obscurity, but in quoting precedents for employing this class of persons in public works, it is worthy of remark that no mention is made of their ever having previously worked in mines in this country, which certainly would not have been passed over, had such been the case. The explanation which suggests itself to me, is, that the mines had at the period of writing been brought into a state of productiveness which required a large number of persons to be employed, in order to work them effectually, and realize the discoveries of ore that had been made. In this state of things, the barren and thinly peopled tract of country in which the mines are situated, could not probably furnish the requisite number of hands, while emigration of miners from other districts, at a period when there were so few facilities for travelling, was an idea that could scarcely be entertained.

I shall take an early opportunity of returning to this curious work, and gleaming some further information from it, as regards the expence of mining operations at that time, and other points.

And remain, Sir, yours, &c.

New Road, Jan. 23.

FREDERICK BURR.

RAILWAY.—The Commercial Blackwall Railway Company are about to apply to parliament for leave to extend their line from the Minories to the East India-house in Leadenhall-street.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES
IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOOR.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Entomological	17, Old Bond-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Linnean	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Horticultural	1, Cannon-row	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 1/2 P.M.
Society of Arts	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
R.I. Society of Literature	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 P.M.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, 6th.—Accounts at half-past seven, on the monthly audit.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Mechanics and Polite Arts, at half-past seven, on Mr. Rossiter's roller for lithographic printing. After which, Mechanics, on Mr. Chapman's cross-tree for ships of war.—Mr. J. King's plan for conveying goods by canal.—Mr. M. Wilson's chimney-cowl.—Mr. A. Canning's portable life-preserver, and Mr. Sperring's plan for inclosing sliding doors.
TUESDAY, 14th.—The illustration at eight, on the metallurgical history of iron, Part 3, by the Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Treleigh Consols	23, Threadneedle-street	Feb. 7	12
North Midland Railway	London Tavern	8	12
Wheat Sisters Mining Company	White Hart Tavern	8	1
British Rock and Patent Salt Company	9, Great Winchester-street	9	1
D. of Cornwall's Harb. & Victoria Rail.	Crown & Anchor Tavern	9	1
Penolds Gold Mining Association	N. and S. A. Coffee-house	9	2
Northern and Eastern Railway	City of London C. H.	10	12
Kerrow Tin Mining Company	45, Lime-street	11	1
Carn Grey Mining Company	46, Lime-street	11	1
Great Western Railway	City of London Tavern	16	12
South Eastern Railway	10, Coleman-street	18	1
Alliance Gas Company	39, Finsbury Circus	22	12
Blancavon Iron Company	4, Old Broad-street	22	11
Alten Mining Company	City of London Tavern	27	12 for 1
General Steam Navigation Company	69, Lombard-street	28	1
Hayle Railway	Rectory-house, London-wall	28	1
London and Westminster Bank	London Tavern	March 1	1

CALLS.

Wheat Brothers Mining Co.	17.	Feb. 6.	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Hayle Consols.	17.	7.	Wright and Co.
London & Havre Steam Nav. Co. 54.	9.		Smith, Payne, & Smith & Co.
British Silver Lead Mining Co.	11.	10.	Sir W. Lubbock and Co., or Messrs. Williams, Truro.
Patent White Lead Company	104.	11.	29, Austrian-friars.
Thames Haven Railway.	27. 10s.	11.	Glyn and Co.
			Glyn and Co., London ; Miles Harford and Co. ; Bristol Bank at Liverpool Liverpool County Bank, Gloucester.
Great Western Railway	104.	14.	
North Consols Mining Company 10s	15.		Lombard-street Chambers, Glyn and Co. ; Vivian and Co. ; Helston ; Hodge and Norman, Devonport.
West Cornwall Mines Investm. 11.	18.		
New South Hooe Mining Co.	10s	18.	Stone, Martin, and Co.
Kellerwis Mining Company	10s	18.	Sir W. Lubbock and Co.
British Copper Mining Company	5s.	20.	
Ulster Canal Company	27. 10s.	20.	Smith, Payne, Smith and Co.
Tamar Silver Lead Co.	14.	23.	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Wheat Triumph Mining Co.	14.	27.	Jeffery, Camborne ; Cornwall and Devon Bank.
Jamaica Steam Navigation Co.	27. 10s. Mar. 1.		Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
Hayle Railway.	54. 10l.	1.	Ransom and Co.
	54.	April 3.	
Wheat Lenox Mining Company Alliance Gas Company.	2s. 6d. Mar. 3.		R. K. Frost, Launceston. Ladbroke and Co.
Kerf Lead Mining Company	14.	12.	
Rhymney Iron Company	51.	18.	Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.
European Gas Company	21.	13.	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
	21.	5.	Ladbroke and Co.
DIVIDENDS.			
North Wilts Banking Company.	7.	per cent.	Feb. 15th.
Royal Irish Company.	11. 3s.		12th.
Portsmouth & Farington Water Works			April.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE DIVINING ROD, and Letter on CHILIAN BONDS shall appear next week.
MINING CORRESPONDENCE.—We are compelled to omit that of the Bolanos, the English Mines, and Captain Vivian's Report on the Redruth United Mines; our arrangements are now so small that additional sheet will be given where occasion requires.

We shall next week give another supplement, should such course be found necessary to insert all Mining Correspondence, and several articles which remain over. We regret to have occasion to state that the indisposition of those on whom the publication of the *Mining Journal* principally devolves, must be our apology for any want of attention which may be manifest in our present enlarged sheet.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

In our last number we briefly adverted to that competition in the Foreign Market, which the produce of the British Mines must of necessity encounter, and we pointed out the importance of rendering available every improvement which art or science can suggest, in order to economise, to the utmost possible extent, the cost of our mineral produce. These remarks we shall now continue, for, as regards the mining interest of this country, there is, we believe, no subject of greater importance, or more necessary to be understood, than the one to which we have alluded.

Coal and iron, the great foundation of our mineral—we may say more than this, of our national wealth and prosperity—have been distributed by Nature in considerable abundance over a large portion of the globe, so much so, that to enumerate the countries in which they are worked would be superfluous. As regards coal, it need hardly be remarked, that our export, although considerable in itself, is yet so trivial, compared with the vast home-consumption, that this mineral may be considered as secure from Foreign competition. With iron the case is different; our exports of this metal are extremely large, and immense deposits of it exist in Germany, in France, in Sweden, in Russia, and other countries, which are already wrought with much skill and to a considerable extent, and not only so, but with a practicability of indefinitely increasing the supplies of this metal, could it be done with profit or advantage.

Copper, tin, and lead, are metals which we produce in quantities much larger than is necessary for our own consumption, and of which, therefore, our export is considerable. It is needless to inquire how far they are liable to competition—the fact is too evident. Copper is found abundantly in many countries of Europe, and the immense and almost virgin deposits of this metal existing in the island of Cuba, and in South America, especially in Chili, have already attracted the attention of our capitalists, and sent fair samples of their produce to this country. Tin, the most ancient source of our mining industry, has a formidable rival in the produce of Banca and Malacca; and we have often seen how soon the produce of these distant mines may be attracted to this country, in proportion as the metal rises above its ordinary value. Lead, as we need hardly observe, is found in abundance in most parts, both of Europe and America; and not a very long period has elapsed since the produce of a single district in Spain was so overwhelming, as nearly to paralyse the operations of lead mining, both in this and other countries. Last in the list, although of less importance

than the preceding, we may name mineral salt, of which we produce such an abundance, that after supplying our own wants, a vast quantity remains for exportation. Immense deposits of rock-salt, we need hardly observe, exists in many countries of Europe, more especially in Hungary, in Poland, and in Spain; with these, therefore, the exported produce of our own salt-works, must inevitably come in competition.

If we compare the Foreign Mines producing the mineral produce we have now enumerated, with our own, as regards the value of their produce, and the circumstances favourable to working them with economy, what will be the result? The ores are, in many cases, of much greater richness than ours; the mines are shallow, are almost free from water, and, consequently, require but little machinery in order to work them. In every instance taxation is light compared to what it is in this country; and in most cases the price of labour is considerably lower than it is here.

Yet it is with mines thus circumstanced that we have to contend; and it is only while British genius, aided by British capital, can find resources that are sufficient to counterbalance this enormous disparity of circumstances, that the mines of this country can flourish—and that interest, which it is our pride, as it is our anxious and humble endeavour to uphold—can exist as it now does, wealthy, powerful, and respected. Should the resource we have mentioned fail—first our exports must languish and decline to nothing—our poorer mines must be abandoned—and the scale once turned against us, importation might even follow, till at length none but a few of our richest and most productive mines would continue to be wrought.

The great contest to which we have alluded, must, however, be sustained—in the great course of events it has already begun, nor can its progress, by any possibility, be arrested. Nature, as we have already shown, although profuse of her mineral treasures to ourselves, has been liberal also to other countries. In this period of universal peace, when the "sword" has literally "been turned into the ploughshare," when the attention of mankind has been diverted from the arts of war to those of peace, and the vast amount of human intellect, once exercised with a view to destructive purposes, is busily engaged in turning to account the gifts of Nature, and in giving industry a profitable direction, the mineral wealth of no country in the world can long remain buried in the dark recesses of the earth. The want of capital—that great, and often only, obstacle in the prosecution of those species of industry for which Nature has afforded the principal requisites, is not likely in future to prevent the working of Foreign Mines. We have already many examples before us of the superabundant wealth of England seeking employment in this manner. We allude not to Mines of the precious metals, a few years ago the great objects of speculation in this country, but to the more common ones, as copper, lead, and iron, all of which come into immediate competition with our own produce. The Mines of Alten, in Norway, are worked by an English Company; it is English capital which is now importing the rich copper ores of Cuba and of Chili into this country; and many Mines of the common metals in Germany, are about to be worked by capital supplied from the same source.

Having thus drawn attention to circumstances deeply affecting the Mining Interest of this country, and strongly demanding consideration, we have pleasure in stating our own confident anticipations, that notwithstanding the formidable rivalry existing, or the still more formidable one to be apprehended hereafter, we are still in possession of resources which will enable us to prevail, and long to secure the prosperity of our Mines, and all connected with them, a class including alike the owner of many a princely mansion and the tenant of many a humble cottage. We are led to this conclusion when we reflect on the prodigious improvements which have taken place in Mining during the present century; when we observe how difficulties the most formidable have been overcome, and what important measures for saving expense and economising labour have been introduced into almost every branch of Mining operations. When we recall these circumstances to mind—when we remember how much has been effected, even within the period of our own recollection—we look forward with confidence to that continued and successful exertion, which ever has been, and, we doubt not, ever will be, fully commensurate with the exigencies of the times.

We have to direct attention in our columns of to-day to the proceedings of a meeting of the Mining Interest, held at Truro on the 21st ult., at which the Earl of Falmouth presided, the County Members and many of the most respectable gentlemen in Cornwall, connected either directly or indirectly with Mining, being present.

The subject discussed at this Meeting was the new Stannary Court Bill, which in its present form does not appear to give by any means that satisfaction to the county which could be desired. It is not our intention at present to enter into the difficult and complicated question discussed at this meeting: we rejoice, however, to see a subject of such vital importance to the welfare of the Mines of Cornwall, taken up in the manner that it has been by many of the most influential gentlemen in the county, and we entertain no doubt, that their praiseworthy endeavours will be attended with successful results.

Legislation on subjects connected with Mining does not appear to be well understood in this country. That our ancient codes have become obsolete and defective, is acknowledged by all; but in what manner their place should be supplied, is a far more difficult subject for consideration. That in any attempt to effect this desideratum there should in the first instance be error or failure, is by no means surprising; and it is only by the interference of gentlemen locally and practically acquainted with the subject, that we can expect any new legislative enactments to be so modified as fully to answer the ends proposed. The measures which have been taken in Cornwall on the present occasion appear to us to be very judicious, and well calculated to promote the object in view,—that of providing an effective and equitable jurisdiction in all matters relative to the Stannary Courts, and to reconcile those jarring interests which have at different times given rise to so much litigation.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

The Funds have throughout the week again experienced considerable fluctuation, arising from the rumours afloat respecting the intentions of the Bank Parliour; the business being inconsiderable in extent, compared with the sudden transitions in price, although the extreme fluctuations have not varied more than 1 per Cent.

Two or three considerable failures have taken place in the Money Market may be said to continue in the same state as for the past few weeks, money being scarce, and confidence far from being restored. The Foreign Exchanges there is no alteration of note.

Consols closed at 89 1/2 a 1/2 for money, and 89 1/2 a 1/2 for the account. The Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 98 1/2 a 1/2; and the New Three-and-a-half per Cent. 97 1/2 a 1/2. Bank Stock 207 1/2. Exchequer Bills have advanced to 27 a 28; and India Bonds to 20 a 22.

Portuguese New Stock 48 1/2 a 49. The Three per Cent. 31 1/2. Spanish Bono are quoted 25 a 1/2. Coupons 42 a 43. Passive Bonds 6 1/2 a 7. Deferred 11 1/2. Colombian Bonds 25 1/2, Peruvian 18. Danish Bonds 7 1/2. Russian 110 1/2. Dutch Stock 54 1/2 a 1/2, and the Fives 103 1/2 a 1/2.

In the Share Market business has been inconsiderable, the principal fluctuation having been in the London and Birmingham, which were the early part of the week done at 139, the last price quoted being 12 the fall occasioned by the communication at the meeting of yesterday further capital being required. Great Western have receded to 10 p. London and Southampton are quoted 10 dis. South Eastern are rather flatter; those of the Brighton Line being however at a premium.

In Mining Shares there has been but little doing.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 89 1/2 a 1/2; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 98 1/2 a 1/2; Bank Stock 207 to 208; East India 258 9; Exchequer Bills 26 28; East India Bonds 20 22; Dutch per Cent. 31 1/2; Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 1/2; Ditto Three per Cent. 31 1/2. Railways: St. Brighton 2 3 pm., Great Western 9 10 1/2 pm.; London and Birmingham 52 6, Southampton 10 1/2 9 1/2 dis.

REDRUTH, Feb. 2.—Average standard, 109 1/2. 4s.; average produce 7 1/2; average price, 5 1/2. 6s.; quantity of ore, 2774; quantity of fine copper, 203 tons 17 cwt.; total amount, 14,639 1/2. 12s. 6d.; average standard of last sale, 116 1/2. 12s.; produce, 7.

METAL MARKET.—The copper market has receded in the last few days, sheets being now at 1s. per pound. Tin remains steady. Lead from money pressure, and late events, is rather flatter, without any material alteration in price, beyond the change of feature in the market. Iron is procurable at lower limits, and Spelter is flat with little doing.

MEETING OF THE MINING INTEREST.

On Saturday, Jan. 21, a meeting of mine-owners, adventurers, and others connected with the Duchy of Cornwall, took place at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, pursuant to a notice from the Right Honourable the Earl of Falmouth. The attendance was both numerous and respectable. Among the gentlemen present we observed the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Boscawen, Rose, Sir C. Lemon, bart. M.P., E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., Sir S. T. Sprat, M.P., J. E. Vivian, Esq., M.P., Dr. Carlyn, Rev. W. Stackhouse, Messrs. J. H. Tremayne, G. W. F. Gregor, J. Vivian, W. Reynolds, D. Davey, R. Davey, W. Williams, John Walls, T. Teague, C. Harvey, J. Harvey, W. Tweedy, L. C. Daubuz, L. C. Daubuz, jun., B. Sampson, G. Fox, J. P. Magor, H. Williams, T. J. A. Roberts, R. Taylor, W. V. J. Baynard, T. Treloar, G. Simmons, F. Hill, G. Concanen, J. F. Bennet, H. S. Stokes, &c. &c.

Lord FALMOUTH took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. He had invited them to meet the committee appointed at a former general meeting, for the purpose of giving some account of their stewardship. They were well acquainted with the report received at the last general meeting; had been advertised in the newspapers, and also circulated by hand-bills, they probably, therefore, knew that the Act of Parliament now in operation was more widely different from the opinions contained in that report than might have been desired.

He held in his hand a report of the committee which he had been empowered to make to them that day, and in which they had endeavoured to account for the difference that existed between the Act of Parliament and the report he had before referred to. The confidence with which they had along honoured the committee, might have enabled him to dispense with producing so full and explicit a report as that which he had to lay before them; but he had thought it better to tell their story on paper than trust to an imperfect explanation of his own. Still, however, he thought they would be of opinion, that business of that nature required to be gone into fully, as it was due to themselves, as well as to the country, that they should account for the differences he had alluded to. He had been suffering from an attack of influenza, and was almost unequal to the task of reading so long a document, but he would endeavour to do so, and afterwards explain to them the exact state of the Duchy Limitation question. His lordship then read an abstract of, and afterwards the entire report (for which see advertisement) continued: he had arrived at the end of the report he had to submit to them, and he would not add many words further on the subject. He did hope, the court required improvement, that Parliament would not shut its doors against a matter of such vast importance, both locally and nationally; as he anticipated much good from the commission which had issued on the subject.

Sir C. LEMON rose to propose the first resolution (for which and the following resolutions see advertisement). In addressing a few words to the meeting, he must request a greater share of indulgence than they usually afforded him, as he was suffering under the epidemic disease which he visited so many of them. Nothing but a wish to be present at the last of so very important a work had brought him out that day. He felt that a considerable weight of responsibility rested upon his colleague and himself, they having been the proposers of the measure, and were afterwards party instrumental in completing it. If the act was injurious, as it had been presented to be,—if, as it had been said at a former meeting, by Mr. Concanen, that they were arming the Duchy with powers which were likely to be used against them,—if it were true that they had been rousing a sleep-lion,—if they had been taking from the Duchy armoury a rusty weapon, giving it a keener edge—then they would have much indeed to answer for; but if they found that the Act was not only a boon to the adventurer, but would benefit the poor miner—that he would have justice brought home to his door, and waiting at his gate—if less injustice would exist because he had decreased the expense which before prevented the poor man from attacking his rights—then he thought that they had not been labouring in vain, and he hoped that all these advantages would be taken into account by the who seemed to entertain so much anxiety in consequence of the sacrifice they had been obliged to make. He could assure them, on the part of Pendarves and himself, that there had not been the slightest want of exertion to carry out the objects of the committee to the greatest extent. It was until it was put to them as their only alternative, that they must take the Bill or abandon it altogether—when they felt that on the one hand they should make a present, and he believed a mere temporary sacrifice, and on the other there was the prospect of the Bill being lost altogether, and evinced as they were that the attempt then made was the last that could be made with any prospect of success,—it was not until then, that they thought they were acting for the benefit of the county by taking the Bill (hear, hear). After a few other observations, which we could but imperfectly catch, Charles concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. PENDARVES agreed in all the sentiments expressed by his honorable colleague. If in the last Session of Parliament they had gone through the labours of a committee on the Stannary Bill, they would have had chance of obtaining the Bill for another year; and he was sure that all had duly considered the subject would think that, under all circumstances, they were right in getting the court established at once. He certainly should have been glad to see some of the clauses introduced which had been considered so desirable; but he thought that having recognised the old court, they would have no difficulty in obtaining a better court after a while. The honourable member concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS then moved, and Mr. L. C. DAUBUZ, jun., seconded the next resolution.

Mr. CONCANEN said that as he had been alluded to by the hon. Barrow he hoped he should be allowed to explain that his great objection to the Bill was, that it was too private in its nature, and he only wished it to be of more constitutional character. He duly appreciated the labours of Lord Falmouth, and the hon. members who had addressed the meeting, but his humble exertions had not been altogether useless, for they had now a lister of good standing as judge of the court, and also a barrister as registrar, instead of lower officers in the law. His main objection had been that there was no appeal from the court but to the Duchy, but now by certain they could get to the judges of the land and the House of Lords, as he had no doubt but that ultimately they would obtain a good and constitutional court.

Sir C. LEMON was quite sure that Mr. Concanen had not mixed up persons who had discussed the matter, without knowing that they wished officers who were to preside over the court to be men who were perfectly capable of discharging their duties; he could not imagine that they were grossly ignorant as to wait for his suggestions as to the appointment

higher officers. He would, however, give him and those who were concerned with him, credit for their suggestion as to the removal of causes to a higher court by *certiorari*.

Mr. TREWEDY moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. DAUBUZ.

The CHAIRMAN wished to add a word in explanation of this resolution. The treasurers had not been able yet to make up their account, as several persons who were of opinion that assessments should be made on the monies generally, had not contributed their quotas.

Mr. TREWEDY was not aware of the course of proceeding to be adopted by that meeting before-hand, but there was a resolution which he wished to move, the sentiments of which were very strong in his mind, and he thought it ought to precede the resolution which had just been read. The meeting had been pleased to express its approbation of the exertions of the committee, and as one of the committee he begged to return his thanks, and say that at all times he was ready to afford the best assistance he could; but they ought not to separate without returning their thanks to the members of both Houses of Parliament who had concurred in passing the bill, which was certainly a great boon to the county; particularly to the noble Lord in the chair and Lord Holland, as well as to Lord Lyndhurst, for not expressing the opinions at first which he did afterwards (a laugh); but especially to the members for the western division, for their unremitting attention and indefatigable exertions (hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN said that something had fallen, he believed, inadvertently, from Mr. Tremayne, which he wished to make one comment upon. Lord Lyndhurst in a most laudable, and as some might think a very meritorious speech, while others might think that there was great demerit in it, alluded to the act which they had been instrumental in obtaining. He (Lord F.) had read his speech, for he was not in the house when it was delivered, and he certainly did state that he should have preferred the independence of the judge being assimilated to the independence of the judges of the courts of Westminster; and then said something with reference to the inconsistency of the government in advocating another system. He hoped Mr. Tremayne would excuse him for alluding to the subject, but he believed, on referring to the speech again, he would find that his (Lord F.'s) statement was correct.

Mr. TREWEDY then moved the resolution, observing that he believed they owed the originating of the bill mainly to Sir C. Lemon.

Mr. BAYNARD seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then returned thanks on behalf of the members of both Houses of Parliament. His Lordship, after eulogising the exertions of Sir C. Lemon and Mr. Pendarves, and endeavouring to account for the opposition to the bill from the fact that a large portion of the mining community were residents in London, and he believed wished to abolish the Stannary Courts altogether, and rely upon the Courts of Westminster, said, that with respect to the House of Lords, he must say that when he first saw the bill in that House, it was in a very forlorn state indeed, and had not been previously acquainted with his old friend, he should not have known him; but he had been placed in the hands of a very able physician (the Lord Chancellor), and with the support of those who did not generally support him, they did succeed in setting him on his legs again, and they sent him through what some people choose to call the noxious atmosphere of that House; he did come alive! and, lodged in the hands of some good doctors of the law in Cornwall, he did hope from the good air of Truro, that they would all shake hands with him in a very healthy state. He (Lord F.) did think the act a great boon to the county, although it was not exactly what they desired. It only remained for him, on behalf of himself, and those who had worked with him, to return their most grateful thanks.

Mr. BENNALLACK, after expressing his confident hope that the act would be of lasting benefit to the county, paid a high compliment to the Vice-Warden for the manner in which he conducted the proceedings of the Court.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, as you have been so kind as to allow us to get through our business upon the Stannary Court Bill so expeditiously, I believe I may venture to enter upon the other subject which I have before alluded to, with the hope of making such an intelligible statement as will enable you to understand how the question now stands between the county and the Duchy, upon the subject of the proposed Limitation Act. Gentlemen, it is unnecessary, I believe, that I should take up the time of this meeting by going back into the details submitted at the last meeting held especially on this subject—that is, the subject of the Duchy Limitation Bill. I was then authorised to thank his Majesty for the boon he had conferred upon the county, and I thought to have assisted, as far as I could, the Duchy in carrying through Parliament a short bill going to this effect, that the Duchy should be brought within the range of the Nullum Tempus Act, applying to the crown. I lost no time in applying to the Duchy for such a bill. I was assured that a bill would be brought in, but was told that the Stannary Bill occupied a great deal of the time of the legal gentlemen connected with the Duchy just then, but in time a bill would be brought in for the other purpose. It afterwards appeared that that bill would not be brought in till the month of June, when being fearful that it might not pass through Parliament during the last Session, I became more earnest in my applications for the bill. I need not read the correspondence, which would take up a long time, but, at length, in the month of June, I received a rough draft of the proposed bill. I lost no time in making it known, by publishing the heads of it in the Cornish newspapers. Soon after I came into Cornwall, and received some gentlemen at Tregethnan, as a deputation, whom I had received when the subject was first originated, and they stated to me their great dissatisfaction with the bill. I said that I thought it necessary to ascertain the state of feeling upon the subject through the county. The result was that I received, immediately upon my return to town, a printed letter which had been widely circulated, and of which several copies reached me numerously signed, and I will just go through this printed letter.—

"My LORD.—Having seen the heads of the 'Bill to secure to his Majesty's subjects the free and quiet enjoyment of property against the claims of the personage for the time being entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall;' which Bill, it is understood, the Government intend to bring into Parliament without delay, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that several of its provisions are not in accordance with the letter addressed to your Lordship by the Duchy authorities, conveying his Majesty's gracious assent in the memorial presented by your Lordship on behalf of the county.

"The following appear to us to be the most objectionable clauses:—
"1st. 'The exception of Mines, Minerals, &c.: the protection of which was the main object of the memorialists, and which exception is not in the Nullum Tempus Act (9 Geo. III. c. 16), a similar Act to which the county petitioned for, and which we understood his Majesty graciously consented to confer.

"2d. 'The proviso for the Protection of the existing Leases from the Duchy, if suits be instituted within the space of one year from the passing of the Bill;' because we conceive this clause will give rise to claims not hitherto thought of, and will lead to litigation and dispute of years' duration.
"3d. 'The reservation of all the Substrata in the Conventional Lands of the Duchy;' as this will include quarries, clay, &c., the right to which, between the lord and tenant, is not decided.

"4th. 'The right of the Lessees of the Duchy to enter Conventional agreements to remove the Substrata without the consent of the Tenants;' contrary to the opinion of Lord Tenterden, in favour of the tenant, expressed in the case, *Rowe v. Brenton*.

"We beg to call your Lordship's attention to these important points, and express our earnest hope that you will use your best endeavours to get the bill framed in such a manner as to obviate the above objections, and to confer on the county the benefits anticipated from his Majesty's most gracious concession, communicated by your Lordship at the meeting held at Truro, on the 29th December last.

We are, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient servants,
[Here follow the signatures].

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth."

This letter, as I have already observed, was very numerous and respectfully signed; at the head of the list, which I hold in my hand, stands the name of Mr. Tremayne, and the others were also signed by many influential gentlemen. Gentlemen, upon receiving this letter, it was my duty, of course, to make a strong representation of the county feeling to both Sir George Harrison and Mr. Abbott. This I did, and received an answer from Mr. Abbott, drawing a distinction between the land and the minerals. It is not necessary for me to read the letter, which is very long, and I believe the legal gentlemen, and most of the other gentlemen present, understand the distinction drawn between the usage of the land and the usage of the minerals. I applied, upon this, to the Lord Chancellor, who had brought in the Bill in the House of Lords, and represented to him that, under the circumstances, it was impossible that the Bill could proceed in the shape in which it had been brought in. The Lord Chancellor said he had complied with the wishes of the Duchy; that he was equally anxious to forward the wishes of the county, and that it was his business to go on, with the Bill, unless the Duchy concurred in stopping it. Then I had the benefit of a meeting at my house with Mr. Charles Lemon and Mr. Pendarves; I think Mr. Ennis Vivian was also present, and stated to them the predicament in which we stood, and then I had followed the right course in what I had stated to the Lord Chancellor. Upon this I repeated what I had said before, to the Lord Chancellor, and induced him to postpone the Bill for a few days. I wrote again a letter, both to Mr. Abbott and Sir George Harrison, in order that that letter might be laid before the Duchy Council, which I knew would be assembled, having spoken on the subject to Lord Holland, Lord Farnborough, and many other members. This letter I will read to you—

"SIR.—In further reference to those parts of the Duchy of Cornwall Revenue Bill, to which it has been my duty to submit the strong objections of the county, I beg leave to press upon the attention of his Majesty's Commissioners the following considerations:—1st, That with respect to any exception of the minerals. It is stated in the memorial which I had the honour of presenting to his Majesty, that the claims made by the Lessees of the Duke of Cornwall's Mineral Rights, &c., had caused the general alarm, and that the precise prayer of the memorial is to have a bill, 'which shall remedy the omission of the Act of 1766, and bring the Duchy at once within the Act of Parliament.' 2d, That the answer on the part of the Duchy, dated December 1835, authorises me to make known that, 'in granting the prayer of the petitioners his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give his assent to the passing of an Act for placing the Duchy upon the same footing with regard to the limitation of time as that in which the crown was placed by the Nullum Tempus Act.' 3rd, That the resolution of thanks I had the honour to transmit after a general meeting, at which I made known his Majesty's gracious concession again expressly refers to the 'claims made by the Lessees of the Duchy Minerals,' repeating the words of Mr. Abbott's letter as above quoted, in which that act of grace was conveyed.

"These three documents I beg leave humbly, but earnestly to submit, most fully bear out the understanding of the county, that both with respect to the surface and substrata of land, it would be brought within the operation of the Nullum Tempus Act, whilst in regard to any peculiarities which have been supposed to belong to it as a mineral county, there are none affecting the substrata generally, which would not equally apply to the crown or any other analogous case of limitation—the rights to tin bounds—those to toll tin—or any thing belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, remaining wholly untouched by the memorial. With respect to allowing the year's grace to the lessees, I would observe, that such a reservation is also provided against by the prayer to remedy 'the omission of the Act of 1766,' and bring the Duchy at once within the operation of that Act; which prayer was unreservedly granted; but that if it were not so, such a reservation must in its certain effect go far to nullify the concession.

"It is now the earnest hope and prayer of the county, that such concession may prove a pure act of grace and favour, unmingled with deprecating conditions, or with questions relating only to the conventional lands of the Duchy, and that a Bill to that effect may yet be passed, which may realise his Majesty's intentions in the present session, as they were so plainly intimated and gratefully understood with respect to the object in view. I request you will have the goodness to take the earliest opportunity of laying this letter before his Majesty's Commissioners, and

"I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,
"Thomas Abbott, Esq." PALMOUTH.
Now, gentlemen, this letter was accordingly laid before the Duchy Council, and it is now my duty to read to you the minute of the Duchy Council, which I received from Mr. Abbott in reply.

[Inclosed in Mr. Abbott's letter.]

"The Board having fully considered the question upon the correspondence which has passed, have come to the conclusion that the principle of the Nullum Tempus Act of George III. should be extended to the Duchy of Cornwall, without qualification, and that his Majesty should be advised to waive certain exceptions proposed to be introduced in the Act, so far as they involve their own rights; but doubts having arisen as to the description of property which will be conveyed by the abandonment of such exceptions, it is considered desirable, for the sake of all concerned, and in justice to his Majesty's gracious intention of conferring this grant, as free from difficulty and future obstruction as may be practicable, to take an opinion upon the construction and operation of the Bill, in points which might otherwise become the subject of question and litigation.

This may naturally produce some delay in the progress of the bill. That was the last document I received from the Duchy. I was even then exceedingly anxious that a Bill should pass which should consist of only a few lines bringing the Duchy within the Nullum Tempus Act. Sir George Harrison stated to me that there were many great objections to it: but I have no doubt that whatever is done by him is according to his conscientious duty, and, therefore, I have only to say, that we disagree. Now, gentlemen, how are we to understand this minute I cannot tell you. The first part says, that we are to have a Bill without qualification—that would be just such a Bill as we want; but by the subsequent part of this minute, it seems that certain qualifications are to be introduced into the Bill. However, in that state the matter rests; and I will now refer you to a very short letter that I received from Sir George Harrison, in which he states that he found it impossible, after having consulted his brother officers, to get through the Bill that Session. Gentlemen, I have only to repeat, that this is the present state of the question; and I confess that I do not exactly understand how this minute is to be borne out in the first part, if it is also to be borne out in the second. But I hope the lawyers of the Duchy have made up their minds to act upon the concession for which we were so grateful to his Majesty, namely and simply, that the Duchy should be brought within the range of the Nullum Tempus Act, without qualification. How far this county may think that the Duchy have a right to come in on assessional property and for copper without permission of the tenantry, is a question that we have nothing to do with in discussing a Bill solely relating to the limitation of the crown with regard to the Nullum Tempus Act.

His Lordship then turned round and addressed himself to the gentlemen on his left, in a low tone of voice which rendered it impossible for us to catch his exact words; but we understood him to say, that the difficulty appeared to be principally this—that although the Duchy might be disposed to concede that after sixty years adverse possession on the part of any person within the Duchy, the land should belong to the person owning it; yet, with respect to the mines and minerals, no one could be supposed to hold them for sixty years—the consequence would be, that where a man could establish his possession of the land for sixty years, he would be still subject to have the minerals in that land taken from him. He did not know that he was able to argue that question, but yet he would venture to say what his answer was when that was urged to him. He asked whether that was the case with regard to the crown in the Nullum Tempus Act, and it was confessed to him that it was not. He, therefore, put this case—supposing a subject entitled to a piece of land, which through his remissness had been enjoyed by others for twenty years, the law was that if he did not possess any right to the land he had no right to the minerals; and he could not find that in any cases of limitations of any kind the minerals had been separated from the land. He did hope, on his return to town, that he should find the Duchy prepared to act on what they had always deemed to be their real intention, to give the county a Bill which should bring it within the operation of the Nullum Tempus Act, without any qualification whatever; and if the mining community would extend their confidence to him, as they had done before, he would exert himself to the utmost to get that, which they deemed to be a pledge, realized. He thought that the expectations of the county were reasonable; that they would cause no encroachment on the rights of the Duchy; and he thought that, if a man held possession of land for sixty years, and there was no permanent mineral right under which minerals might be claimed, that the minerals ought to belong to him, as well as the land.

After a few observations, his Lordship concluded; when Mr. Tremayne proposed, and Mr. Reynolds seconded, a vote of thanks to his Lordship, for his conduct with reference to this question. His Lordship then acknowledged the compliment.

On the proposition of Mr. Robartes, seconded by Mr. Gregor, thanks were voted to the chairman for his conduct in the chair; after which the meeting was dissolved.

LUMINOUS APPEARANCE AT SEA OFF THE SHETLAND ISLES.—A curious luminous appearance at sea is mentioned in the following abstract from a letter to Robert Stephenson, Esq., engineer, by the light-house keeper on Sumburgh Head in Shetland: "Monday, Sept. 19, 1836.—The herring boats went out through the night—there came on a severe gale from the north-east, which drove them from their nets, and scarcely anyone of them got into their own harbours. Mr. Hay's fishermen lost 180 nets, Mr. Bruce of Whaley lost 114 nets, and a great many of the poor men lost the whole of their nets. The fishermen also informed me, that upon the same night, there appeared to them a light which greatly annoyed them. It appeared like a furnace standing in the water, and the beams of the light stood to a great height. It became fainter on the approach of day, and at length vanished away by day-light. It continued for two nights. It stood so near some of the boats that the men thought of cutting from their lines to get out of its way."—*Jameson's Journal*.

TRAVELLING STONES.—Captain Bayfield has lately laid before the Geological Society an account of the transporting power of the ice peaks, framed every winter, in extensive shoals on both sides of the river St. Lawrence. These shoals are thickly strewn with massive boulder stones, round which the ice freezes on all sides; and in the spring, when the river rises, from the melting of the snow, the masses of ice, with these stones still frozen to them, naturally float down the river, and frequently carry these boulders to great distances from their native beds, and are left in situations very remote from any rocks of the same nature. Captain Bayfield also affirms, that icebergs, in which large masses of stone are imbedded in gravel, are annually drifted down the coast of Labrador, through the straits of Belleisle, and for several hundred miles up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These facts will, in a great measure, account for boulders, which are found in situations, far apart from formations of a similar kind.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 24.—In driving the seventy fathom level south, towards the caunter lode, we find the ground much the same as usual, but exceedingly wet; of course this water is proceeding from the lode before us. The lode in the sixty fathom level east, on the south part of the caunter, is about six feet wide: the leader part of it is nine inches wide, producing one and a half ton per fathom. The winze under the forty-seven fathom level, on the caunter, produces two tons per fathom. The forty-seven east, on the south part of the caunter lode, produces one and a half ton per fathom. The forty-seven east, on the north part, about two-thirds of a ton per fathom. The thirty fathom level, east on the caunter, produces one and a half ton per fathom, and for the first time have drawn a pile of ore through Nicholson's shaft from this end. We have completed the cutting and timbering of plat at the thirty fathom level at Nicholson's shaft, and also have sunk about six feet under the aforesaid level towards the forty. We find the ground soft, and congenial, in our opinion, for copper ore. Although we set the new winze in the forty-seven fathom level, on the caunter, on the last setting-day, we were obliged to put the same men to hole Barkle's winze in the sixty fathom level. We commenced sinking and preparing for the new winze about the 17th inst. It is situated about twenty-seven fathoms east of Barkle's winze. The reason of our going so far east for this winze is, that it is in fair ground; and should we go to the sixty fathom level without being interrupted with water, we can drive west from the winze to meet the sixty, which will be a very important point to gain, as our ore ground is eastward.

Jan. 31.—Since last week's report we have cut the caunter lode in the seventy fathom level, south from engine-shaft, and beg to say, it is of a more promising nature than in the level over; its size is about eighteen inches wide, composed of spar, caple, and a small leader of good ore: on the south part, as usual, we find these levels pretty easy for driving, as regards price per fathom, which will be seen by our setting report. The lode in the sixty, eastward, is still large, producing one ton and a half per fathom: we cannot let this pass without observing, we have a solid leader of superior ore to any that has been seen in the mine before, about four inches wide. The lode in the winze under the forty-seven fathom level will produce about two tons per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the south part of the caunter, produces about one ton per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the north part of the caunter, produces about one ton and a half per fathom. The forty, east on the caunter, produces about two tons and a half per fathom, and certainly at this time it has most promising appearance. The lode in the thirty, east from Nicholson's shaft, is about eighteen inches wide; at this time not rich. Nicholson's shaft is sunk under the thirty fathom level about sixteen feet: we find the ground soft for sinking, and congenial for copper ores. On Saturday last, being the first setting for the present year, I hope its the beginning of good times with us, as I think it will somewhat appear by our setting report; certainly we have done what we could not do before, set a pitch to three men, at 1s. 4d. in the pound. We expect to work our stamps on Thursday. Our regular sampling will take place on the 7th of February, when we shall sample about eighty tons: this parcel, although small, will be superior to our former one. The following pitches were set for February:—One pitch to three men, at 1s. 4d. in the pound; one pitch to four men, at 5s. 6d.; one pitch to three men, at 6s.; two pitches to four men, at 7s. 6d.; one pitch to three men, at 8s.; one pitch to three men, at 8s. 6d.; one pitch to three men, at 9s.; one pitch to two men, at 10s.; one pitch to two men at 13s. 4d. JOHN MIDDLETON.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 23.—Our water still continues to be in fork about the thirty-four; by cutting the cross-cut at the twenty-four east, it has let down a great quantity of water above that level, so that it has increased in the engine-shaft, but we hope it will soon abate again. Driving the sixteen north this last week we have driven about two fathoms; there is a small slide in the end, and I think it has heaved the Contra a little north—we shall soon prove this. Driving the ten north we still discover small branches, running nearly east and west, and from the appearance there ought to be a lode nearly level. Driving the twenty-four east from Barkle's, the ground is speedy for driving, and the lode is still in an unsettled state, by means of the cross-course. This week we have been driving the new adit southward by two men, and also driving east on the lode south of the Contra, by two men. The lode is increased in size, impregnated with particles of yellow ore. Sinking a winze in the adit, west from Williams's, on the Contra. This week we have been clearing, timbering, and securing the winze, hanging tackle, &c. We shall begin to sink at once. In cutting the branches in the sixteen, and also the cross-course in the twenty-four, we expect we have drained the water for several fathoms deep, under adit, on the Contra, and we consider it advisable to put the men that were driving the adit to sink immediately on the best part of the gozzan, and by sinking a few fathoms I hope we shall be able to give you a very satisfactory report of this lode.

Jan. 30.—Our water is in fork about the thirty-four fathom level. Driving sixteen fathom level north this week, we find the ground is a more settled state, and the slide has left the end, though it is harder for driving than it has been—we do not like it the worse for that—I would much rather cut the lode in a good killas rock than in a soft clay country. Driving the ten north this last week, we cut a branch about six inches wide, composed of mundic, jack, spar, and particles of yellow ore. Driving the twenty-four, east from Barkle's, here we find the lode large, and in a settled state; much harder for driving than it was when nearer the cross-course. We are getting nearly under the sheets of ore that were above: we expect an improvement here daily. Sinking a winze in the bottom of the new adit; the lode is three feet wide, and appears to improve as we go down. This week we have found some very good specimens of ore and mundic: its appearance is very promising. Sinking a winze in the bottom of the deep adit, west from the little grass shaft, on the Contra. Here the lode is about ten inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, jack, and a small quantity of black and yellow ore, and surrounded by a beautiful strata of white killas. THOMAS TIPPETT.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 25.—Every means calculated to expedite the driving of the sixty-two cross-cut shall be attended to. I have suspended the driving of the twenty-two fathom level west, the air being bad, until the cross-cut from Midwinter's shaft be holed, when we shall have not only a sufficiency of air, but a much shorter distance to convey the stuff. Our engine now works remarkably well, and the consumption in coals is considerably lessened; besides, if we stop here for any purpose for ten or twelve hours, we can fork the water in six or eight, which before would have taken three or four days, so that our labourers now work more regularly, which is a great benefit to the concern. Notwithstanding the men have all resumed their work, the changing of the tram-roads from the old to the new shaft, and the enlarging of the plat, and a few other necessary arrangements, have prevented us so far, and will for a few days to come, from drawing our ore stuff to surface.

Feb. 1.—The lode in the forty-two fathom level end, is at present disordered by cross-heads which have passed through it: in the back over and behind the end, the lode is five feet big, bespangled with ore, producing upwards of two tons of ore per fathom. In the fifty-two fathom level end we have done nothing, the men having been employed for the last ten or twelve days in fixing new tram-roads, for the purpose of conveying the stuff from the new shaft. The lode in the back of the fifty-two fathom level is ore throughout, yielding from two to three tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking from the forty-two to the fifty-two, the lode is large and kindly, producing from three to four tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the sixty-two cross-cut has been unusually hard, and we have not driven more than five fathoms, during the last week, but I am of opinion that the hard ground is nothing more than a bar, and that we shall soon be through it. JAMES STEPHENS.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 26.—I have the pleasure of informing you that the steam-engine was set to work on the 2d inst., agreeably to notice. She went off in fine style—and certainly the excellence of the castings, the elegance of the working-gear, and the masterly manner in which she has been fixed and set to work, reflects great credit both on the founders (Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle) and Mr. West, the engineer. She drained the water to a depth of twelve fathoms in a few hours. In consequence, however, of old timber and rubbish in the shaft, it could not be cleared and drained to the bottom until the 12th inst.; since then we have had to square down the shaft for some fathoms: we find it is twenty-one fathoms deep from the surface, or seventeen fathoms four feet below the adit. At the seventeen fathom level the cross-cut to the lode is four fathoms three feet, and we find the level has been driven east of the cross-cut twenty-three fathoms, on the course of a very regular lode, two feet big, of a most promising character, being interspersed throughout with particles of copper ore. The level west of the said cross-cut has only been cleared five fathoms, consequently we cannot ascertain to what extent it has been driven. In the adit level east the lode is disordered by a slide, which we expect to cut through in a few days. The engine keeps the mine in fork at the rate of two strokes and a half per minute. J. MALACHI.

CARIGAN CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES.

Jan. 30.—There is no alteration in the ground in the north cross-cut from the south shaft, in consequence of the ground being so hard, our progress has been much impeded in intersecting Thomas's lode; from not knowing the underlay, we cannot be certain as to the distance we have yet to drive to the intersection, but we expect about three fathoms more. The two cross-cuts at the engine-shaft continue much the same as when reported last, the lode in the fifteen fathom level east is producing tin, but not so productively as last week. T. MICHELL.

FOLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 28.—This day being the time of our monthly setting, I beg to hand you the following particulars by way of report; viz.—At the fifteen fathom level cross-cut, driving south of Stainsby's engine-shaft, the ground of late has become less expensive for driving. At the Flat-rod engine shaft, sinking below the twelve fathom level, the ground is also improved, and has every appearance of congenial tin stratum. The twelve fathom level, driving east and west on the Flat lode, is at present small, but continues pretty good work for tin. In the cross-cut driving south at that level, we have not yet met with any lode worth notice; still we consider it advisable to extend further in that direction. At the back of this level, stopping on the Flat lode, towards the course of tin, east of the engine-shaft, we have a lode about six inches wide, very good for tin. In the piece of ground stopping to the west of the Flat-rod shaft, in which a discovery was noticed in my last week's report, is not altogether so rich, but is still very good and promising to continue. In cleansing the western engine-shaft for the flat rods, we have found some difficulty, it being rather in a ruinous state; we shall now, however, very shortly be in a better course of proceeding there. Respecting our tribute department, George Reynolds and partners, ten men, have again taken at their old tribute, 13s. 4d. out of 20s., with encouraging prospects. We have set a new pitch by four men at the Flat lode, at that level, at 13s. 4d. out of 20s. At Thomas's we have set that pitch at 7s. out of 20s., to four men, which shows of course an improvement there.

RICHARD ROWE.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—The water is forked about seven and a half fathoms below the 105 fathom level, where we find the shaft full of stuff; whether it is so below the next level is uncertain. We hope to clear the shaft and heave the lift into the eastern at the 115 fathom level in about a fortnight. We hope to clear the 105 fathom level, and to set some pitches in the back of it very shortly. There is a very kindly and ore lode in the rise in the back of the thirty-five fathom level. There is no material alteration in the state of the levels. The parcel of ore sampled on the 14th inst. was sold on the 26th inst., at 14l. 13s. 6d. per ton.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 28.—Wheal Leeds New Engine-Shaft.—We shall proceed in sinking this shaft for a sixty fathom level next week.—Fifty Fathom Level East and West.—The lode in both these levels continues productive: the fifty end east has improved since my last report. We have extended east and west twelve fathoms, and the lode in sight is also making productive in depth, which we shall prove at the sixty. Forty Fathom Level East.—There is no alteration in this end since my last. New Western Whim-Shaft.—This shaft, on the course of the lode under the forty to the fifty fathom level, we find it productive for ore. We sampled on Thursday last twenty-eight tons of ore, and had time and weather permitted, we should have dressed in four or five tons more.

C. N. BEATER.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 30.—We have sunk Buckingham's shaft about four feet in the past week, and expect to get to the level of the back of the deep adit this week. We have not made much progress in Tolcarne deep adit this week, in consequence of it not yet being sufficiently drained. We still continue to sink and stop from the winze west of Quarry shaft, and we find no alteration, having still a good lode for tin. We have cleared on the cross-cut, north from Cocking's shaft, about eight fathoms last week. Driving west on Morcom's lode; we find it improved very much in appearance; the ground is softer, and the size of the lode from two and a half to three feet wide, composed of spar, peach, gozzan, and specimens of red, yellow, and black ores, of a good quality, and from its appearances altogether, we expect a daily improvement.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

The north copper lode in the thirty-three Henrietta shaft has been cut, and is three feet wide, composed of mudiie, black jack, and copper ore, but not a great quantity of the latter. I did not expect to see much until we extend the level west of the diagonal shaft, which has been set to-day to six men at 4l. per fathom. There is very little doubt of its improving west, as the lode in the diagonal shaft (now sinking by four men for the purpose of proving it and ventilating the thirty-three) is large and likely, and the ground ore. The silver lode in the thirty, west of Lowe's shaft, is getting larger, with stones of white iron and grey oxide of silver. There appears to be a little improvement in the lode east at the same level, but so recently taken place, that I cannot yet form a correct opinion of the north and south branches coming together. In a day or two we shall begin driving the forty fathom level. I calculate the tributaries have broken about a ton of silver ores, some of it looking very good. I expect to set another pitch in the back of the twenty on Monday morning.

JAMES CARPENTER.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—In extending the thirty fathom level, south of Johnson's shaft, on the lead lode (which is at present small and poor) we lately passed some very small branches of caple and quartz. Being apprehensive that they might be from the old tin workings in that direction at the adit level, I ordered the men to drive east on them. They now consist of a very flat branch (from nine to twelve inches wide), underlying north, composed of caple and quartz, containing good stones of tin. The level has been driven three feet in this direction. The lead lode at this level, north of Johnson's shaft, is from nine inches to one foot wide, composed of a promising quartz, with silver-lead ores. This lode at the forty fathom level, north, is at present small; south of the shaft, at the same level, it is from nine to twelve inches wide, composed of a promising quartz and flucan, and yielding about half a ton of silver-lead ores per fathom. This lode has been gradually improving from the twenty fathom level downwards, and the prospects in this part of the concern are very satisfactory. The lode in the back of the forty fathom level, which cannot be taken away at present without working the mine disadvantageously and irregularly, is very good, and for some length, according to the present price of lead, is worth about 20l. per fathom, and will, as soon as circumstances permit (say in a month or six weeks), let at a very low tribute. Johnson's shaft is now sinking for a fifty fathom level, and from the productive lode gone down in the bottom of the forty fathom level, I anticipated its further improvement in depth. We are dressing the silver-lead ores raised as fast as possible, and hope to have a parcel of twenty-five to thirty tons. The prevailing epidemic, which has laid up several of our labourers, may delay the sampling a little. Johnson's lode at the forty fathom level, north of Johnson's shaft, is smaller than it has been, and unproductive. Trelease's lode is at present hard and poor at the twenty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, but it has not been extended on it so far west of the eastern cross-course as where the lode was promising, and yielded good copper ore between both the cross-courses at the adit level. The adit end is being driven north of the north-whim-shaft, on the cross-course, at the rate of nine to ten fathoms per month, and the ground is still fair. The cost of driving (although upwards of 220 fathoms from shaft), including the raising of the stuff, is 3l. 6s. per fathom. Having laid a very good railroad, and erected an excellent air-machine at this level, it can be extended very much further without the necessity of sinking a shaft.

W. PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—I have much pleasure in saying, that the lode in the twenty-five fathom level west of Groult's cross-cut, is much improved, both in size and produce, and making a regular lode about two feet six inches big, and producing about 200 of tin per 100 sacks. The lode I noticed last week in the thirty-five fathom cross cut is poor, and the ground is stiffer, but this may be owing to being so near the lode. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the fifteen fathom level is rather poor. The nine fathom level east of Orchard engine-shaft on the north lode, is not much improved during the past week. The sixteen fathom level east, on the south lode is three feet wide, saving work, although not rich. The lode in the twenty-four fathom western end, is about two feet six inches big, and good work for tin. The eastern end of this same level produces some tin, but not so favourable as last reported.

FRANCIS EVANS.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 30.—We beg to hand you the account of our proceedings of last week with the state of the mine. We can speak of no alteration in the engine-shaft, nor the forty-five fathom levels since our last, as there has been but little done in those places, in consequence of the water being in at intervals; and the shaft men being employed in fixing the lift, and the end men employed to capstan, but we have completed that work, and hope to get on much better with our sinking the shaft, and more regular with driving the levels. The engine-shaft is fifteen feet below the forty-five fath. level, and we expect the north and south lodes will form a junction in about nine feet, or two fathoms sinking. Flap-jack shaft is nine fathoms below the ten fathom level, and we expect to be down to the twenty in a fortnight, to commence driving the cross-cut to cut the lode at that depth, which we expect to be about eight fathoms to drive. The lode we have cut in the shaft is not the same we have been working on at the ten fathom level, it may be a part of the lode, as some branches have gone off from the lode, between the adit and ten fathom level, underlying south, faster than the lode we have been working on in the ten fathom level, which the cut in the cross-cut at that level, which must be the lode we have cut in the shaft. We have commenced sinking Mexico shaft below the ten fathom level, east at Mexico, and found it to be the main part of the lode; it is about twenty inches wide, composed of spar, mudiie, white iron, and flucan, looking kindly for silver, but poor at present. The lode in the adit level west of Stainsby's shaft, is as in our last report.

RICHARD BENNETTS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—We have the pleasure of informing you, that the lode in the eighty fathom level west is from a foot and a half to two feet wide, and will now produce 20l. worth of copper ore per fathom. The water is drained from the ore ground below the sixty-two fathom level, and we have commenced sinking a winze below this vessel on a good course of ore, worth 50l. per fathom, by eight men. We have had no other alteration in any part of the mine since last communicating.

S. SECORBE.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 31.—Twenty-five Fathom Level.—We can report no alteration in the eastern end of this level since last week: the lode in the western end is two feet wide, eighteen inches still good for ore. Adit Level.—There is little or no alteration in the western end of this level since last reported: the lode in the eastern end is three feet wide, with stones of ore. The 2s. 6d. pitch in the back of this level still continues good, but very little done during the past week for want of air. Ten Fathom Level.—The lode in the eastern end of this level is about two feet wide, poor. In the western end the lode is about eighteen inches wide, with stones of ore. The pitches are producing a fair quantity of ore, but low in quality. Twenty Fathom Level.—The lode in the eastern end of this level is producing some good stones of ore. In the western end the lode is about five feet wide, producing ore, though of a low quality. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—No alteration in the lode at this level. Thirty Fathom Level.—This is a promising level, going east; large lode with good ore in it. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—The lode in the eastern end of this level is large and poor. In the western end the lode is about two feet wide, with stones of ore. In the cross-cut going north, the ground is a little harder, than it has been.

C. PENROSE.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—Great Wheal Venture. Twelve Fathom Level.—Fagan's lode, east end, is about four feet wide, kindly, and producing tin. Clark's lode is about twelve inches wide, and tiny. The caunter lode is about twelve inches wide, and tiny. Fagan's lode, west end, is about eighteen inches big, producing good work—much improved since my last report. Glow-hill lode is about twelve inches wide, but poor. Twenty-second Fathom Level.—The lode in Fagan's, west end, is about three feet big, producing brave tiny work. The caunter lode, east end, is about three feet big, yielding some good work. West end, caunter lode, is about eighteen inches wide, and tiny.

J. BRAT.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—Campbell's shaft is suspended for the time, until we have dropped a lift there, for the purpose of keeping the water with the engine; a few days will complete this work, and enable us to commence cutting a plat to cross-cut the lode, and to open ground on it at the east part of the mine, where the appearance continues favourable, and the ground unwrought, both in length and depth, of considerable extent. The back of the sixty fathom level east is at present hard, but the lode, in other respects, gives satisfaction—the branches are large and good. The back of the fifty the same, and for some weeks' past. The forty not quite so good. The thirty has improved, and produces some good work. I think it is better than I have seen it for the last three months. The castings from the foundry have not yet come to hand: every one complains of this delay, but I trust it will be instrumental in reducing the cost, as the price of castings appears to be on the decline. The produce of our work appears much the same as in large neighbouring mines, but the limited means of returning the tin will not admit of stamping more work: when the steam stamping engine is completed (which will not be long) we trust to find the produce and the profit to increase.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 30.—At Trevidgia mine, Griffiths's lode, in the ten fathom level east, is about two feet wide, producing good tin work, and is improved in quality and appearance during the last few days. Lyon's lode, in the twenty fathom level east, is three feet wide, producing good stones of tin ore, and we expect it will improve in quality when we get under the bunches we drove through at the ten. We are clearing from the south cross-cut the rubbish produced by the water in the twenty fathom level, to enable us to continue the cross-cut to Wood's and Griffiths's lode. The engine-shaft is being stopped as fast as possible, but the ground is hard. At Hayle Consols mine our eastern, plat, and bearer holes are cut at the twenty fathom level, and the bearers fixed for the plunger-lift, which we expect will be complete in a few days, and we shall then go on sinking the sump to a twenty fathom level. We have not yet cut Edmond's lode at the twenty, which is a proof that it must have taken a greater angle below the adit level than was expected. Triangle lode, in the adit level west, is about two feet wide, containing quartz, mudiie, blende, &c. At Busworgie mine the south lode, at the adit level, is about eighteen inches wide, producing occasionally a little tin, and the appearances are more favourable, but there is no alteration in the sump, nor at the cross-cut south at the twenty-six fathom level.

J. TREBILCOCK.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 28, Wheal Hope.—In reporting on this mine, I beg to say our prospects are fast improving. In the fifty-eight fathom level we are raising some lead, and the level is now sufficiently advanced to be nearly under the eastern bunch that yielded great quantities of lead in the levels above, in her former workings. From the sixty-five fathom level east, we are raising very good work, both from back and end. We are now cutting the plat at the seventy-five fathom level, when we shall immediately commence driving east and west on the course of the lode; and from its appearance in the shaft, we shall feel much disappointed if this level be not found immediately productive.

Wheal Thomas.—In this mine there is little alteration to notice since our last report. She continues making her average produce, which nearly meets her expenditure. We are happy now to say we are of opinion, from the state of both mines, that our produce is certainly on the increase; the extent of which will, we think, be more clearly shown when we have opened a few fathoms on the new, or seventy-five, fathom level in Wheal Hope. Should this level prove, as we have reason to anticipate, very productive, we shall in due course proceed to sink for another or eighty-five fathom level; when, if the lode continues as at present, we may look for extensive raisings in that mine, which will then be in a regular and full course of working.

JAMES STEPHENS, SEN.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 27, Bryn Tye.—In the ten fathom level west, the ground remains as last report, saying that the lode is more kindly, and makes tin. In the twenty fathom level in the western end the lode does not look so well as it did, being a little disordered. In the eastern end the lode is fifteen inches big downwards, and produces excellent stone for tin; and upwards, it seems to be split with a course of fair clay between, and I have but four fathoms more to cut to come in under the winze, where the tin is going down to the ten fathom level. In Coram's cross-cut, I have cut home to the wall of the lode, and cut it in a foot and a half, but not yet through it; I shall be enabled to inform you further per next report.

Wheal Dora.—I am still driving in the Sparrow lode end, and met with some cross-courses going across the lode, and the ground remains still favourable.

Wheal Griffin.—The lode in the winze is two feet big, and does not appear to have so great an underlay, and seems much more kindly, and produces fine spots of ore. In the western end, by the lode being disordered, I have discontinued it.

SAMUEL TREMBATH.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

I beg to hand you as usual the particulars of our proceedings and prospects in these mines. Our new engine-shaft is now sunk below the adit level sixteen fathoms: the ground continues very favourable. Mudge's, or Flat-rod engine-shaft, is sunk about eight feet below the twenty fathom level: ground easy for sinking. The end, driving west on Anthony's lode, at the twenty fathom level, is large and promising: it is composed of beautiful soft spar-gar, a good deal of mudiie, and black jack, with stones of lead, all of which we calculate will be taken away by tributaries, after the levels are first driven. At this level (the twenty) we are obliged to drive by the side of Mudge's lode, for the purpose of draining, it being so very wet and heavy, so much so, that it would require an immense quantity of timber to secure the levels, if not first so drained. On this lode also we consider the greater part of the ground will be worked by very moderate tributaries. At the ten fathom level, driving west of the Flat-rod shaft, on Mudge's lode, we are still passing through pretty good lead ground, but pretty wet and difficult to pursue. Several other bargains, such as sinking whim-shaft, driving cross-cuts, &c., are proceeding with us much speed as is practicable. In the tribute department we have in the Gooch-haven part of the mine two pitches working, with nine men, at 4l. per ton; three with six men, at 3l. per ton; and two with four men, at 6l. per ton; making altogether nineteen men here on tribute. At West Wheal Hope we have commenced sinking the shaft below the twenty-eight fathom level. We have here also one party of tributaries raising, at 10l. per ton. I hope we shall shortly be in a proper course of working, when our returns will naturally increase. About the middle of February we propose sampling from twenty to thirty tons of lead.

RICHARD ROWE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 28.—In cutting south about six feet at the twenty-five fathom level we have intersected the lode, which we find about twenty inches wide, of a very promising nature. It is composed of a very soft spar, prian, mudiie, with rich stones of ore. Certainly from present appearances there is every reason to expect a productive lode in extending this level, particularly east of the engine-shaft. At the fifteen fathom level west, we have thought proper to suspend for a short time. The east end at that level continues very flattering, being two feet wide, mixed with mudiie, soft spar, and rich ore.

RICHARD ROWE.

FOREIGN MINES.

MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Taveria, Oaxaca, Nov. 14.—I have the satisfaction to announce that means of a cross-cut driven from the adit of Jesus Maria, Mr. Niedermann has recovered the lode of the San Francisco de Asis, in a good width apparently very fair ore, at the distance of sixty varas from the commencement of the cross-cut. Before, however, we shall be able to extract any quantity from this lode, it will be necessary to drive a ventilation shaft from above, to communicate with the present level, as from the length both the adit and the cross-cut, the latter being driven sixty varas at an angle before reaching the lode, it is scarcely possible to keep the candles burning in the present workings. This shaft, however, may be sunk at the lode itself, so that it is probable it will more than pay its own expenses the ores extracted during its progress.

Purissima.—The clearing again of the Tajo de San Pedro, in order to be upon the top of the "Ruina" in this mine, has not yet been ventured upon, till very lately, large portions of the mountain have been gradually dislodged from the summit, making it too dangerous for the workmen to be employed below.

San Francisco de Paula.—In this mine, the lode has been recovered by the Testera, and has a vein of a favourite class of ore in the upper layer; until a pit be sunk upon it, it is impossible to report with any degree of accuracy upon it.

Rosario de la Cumbre.—The vein in this mine has not yet been reconnoitred, when cut, it may be expected to be in good ore. The adit, Guadalupe, now used for this mine, is in active progress.

Solidad is promising well; since Mr. Kurtz's time, 1116 cargass have been extracted from it.

Senor San José.—I have thought proper to contract for this mine for its owners, on the following terms, for the reasons I shall specify below.

First, The company has the right to work it for the space of four months (the term of the proroga granted by the Diputación de Minería to its owners, which finishes in the middle of February next) without rental; which time the company, if they think proper, are to pay the expenses of the possession, and to give a gratification of three hundred dollars to the owners, paying them also an annual rent of one hundred dollars, commencing from the sixth month from the time of taking possession.

Secondly, This contract to be valid for seven years, according to Mexican law, at the end of which period the company to have the option of renewing it on the same terms of rental for another seven, but they are at liberty to give up the mine to its owners at any time they may think proper.

Thirdly, The company to have full liberty to work the mine as they choose, without being liable to be called upon for the exhibition of accounts; in event, however, of the mine giving at any time a clear profit of ten thousand dollars, they are to give a gratification to the owners of five hundred dollars.

Reasons for contracting for it.—This mine is a continuation of the lode of Carazan de Jesus, and is situated in the northern district, about sixty varas above the river. It is new, and gave at the very surface ores of three maces per carga; besides, the appearance of it is very favourable, from both upper and under layers being well and clearly defined, and its being situated in a very massive portion of the mountain, without any fear of interruption from ravines.

I have been chiefly, however, induced to contract for it from the fact of its being very evidently the continuation of Carazan de Jesus, as has been mentioned. You will recollect that the mine was formerly worked by the company, and was finally abandoned in 1833—Mr. Niedmann being the one who opposed such resolution on the part of your other officers. About a month back this mine was denounced, and taken possession of about a month since by an Indian, who sold the ores to the company; and you have observed that the pepena (picked ore), according to the monthly assays transmitted to you, has varied from three to upwards of twenty maces per carga; while the common ore, being about thirty cargass weekly, never been under two and a half ounces per quintal, but frequently ounces, and even more. This mine is now capable of yielding fifty cargass weekly of ore, which will not be under three ounces in ley, and the pepena still exists in one of the ceilings, though it has disappeared in the lowest level.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, Nov. 25.—The sinking of Dolores diagonal shaft below the 164 vara level, was commenced in the beginning of the month, and is proceeding at the rate of about half a vara per week. The ground is very hard, and six varas have been set, at \$310 per vara; but for this depth it was carried larger than usual, viz. nineteen feet long by eight feet six inches wide, to make room for fixing the cistern of the new lift.

The San Juan, or 164 vara level, west of Dolores diagonal shaft, has been driven about sixteen varas due west, the direction was altered to the five degrees north of west, to follow that part of the lode which has been cut through. The end at present is about twenty varas from the shaft, and is driving on the south part of the vein, which has a smooth wall, a flookan branch about five or six inches wide; the north part of the lode is very hard; no increase of water has lately occurred here, and that due from the workings below the 116 vara level continues much the same.

The ground to the south of the Diagonal shaft, between the 78 and 100 vara levels, is composed chiefly of decomposed porphyry, and requires to be secured with strong timber. It underwent a thorough repair about two years and a half since; but the timber in this part of the mine decayed rapidly, that it is already quite rotten, and is now being replaced by new timber.

The clearing of the adit east of Dolores shaft, goes on about one and a half varas per week; it is quite full of attle and rotten timber; the wall is firm, but the north side and back of the level require to be timbered.

The ground in the 197 vara upper level is rather easier for driving than has lately been, and as the end is approaching the south part of the vein may expect it will still improve.

The lode in the Jubileo, or 116 vara level, east of San Cayetano shaft, is poor; the ground is not very hard, and two men can drive about one per week.

The branch of ore in the 137 vara level, east of San Cayetano shaft, mentioned in former letters, is at present not quite so good; the branch continues regular, but the ore is seen in spots only.

The stopes in the bottom of San Miguel, or 142 vara level, east of Real del Monte, have now reached Santa Teresa shaft, and continue to produce azogue with a small proportion of smelting ores; although near the end of the shaft, the lode is smaller, and not so good.

The 168 vara level cross-cut, south of Terreros shaft, was driven 14 varas, and having reached the south wall of the veins, we commenced the 270 vara level to drive east and west on the same. The eastern level is also driven 5 1/2 v., and that going west about 4 v.: the whole distance being 41 1/2 v. ore, the east end is however the best, and produced in the last 4 1/2 v. the tails of smelting ore, and 146 of azogue; which from various assays conducted, I find the former about ten maces per carga, and the latter from twenty to twenty-two maces per mouton: the levels are carried about 2 v. wide, but in the north and south walls of the vein to be distinctly seen. A large stream of water is running from each level, but the greatest quantity is from the east end; and on the 1st of this month we observed a considerable abatement of the water flowing through the 142 vara level, east of Terreros; and on the 3rd inst. commenced sinking a new winze below that level, about 25 v. from the Terreros shaft, called San Diego. This winze is carrying down 3 v. in 14th of Nov. all the water disappeared from the 142 v. level, east of Terreros, and on the 17th following, two new winzes were commenced sinking below the one called the San Felipe, about 30 v. west of Santa Teresa shaft, and the other called San Guillermo, about 30 v. east of San Diego: there is good ore in each of these winzes, although in San Guillermo it is not abundant, as San Felipe has not a very good appearance, the lode is about 2 1/2 v. wide, and to the south of it there are branches of rich ore, which will join in a few days below the level.

The sinking in Terreros shaft has been going on about five-eighths of an inch per week; it is now eleven varas below the 168 v. level, where the ground is rather hard, but with very little water.

The workings to the west of Terreros shaft, at and above the 142 v. level, in the neighbourhood of San Juan de Dios winze, sustained much injury in consequence of the rising of the water, during the repairs of the adit of San Cayetano shaft in September last; the south part of the vein being exposed almost entirely of soft flookan, began to fall down immediately, water rose, and choked up the 142 v. level, and running nearly up to the peranza level. The clearing and securing the 142 v. level is not yet completed; but this has been retarded in some measure by the attle thrown through the San Juan de Dios winze, where barrateros are again at work. The Esperanza, or 118 v. level, west of Terreros shaft, is poor, but good ground for driving.

In Guadalupe shaft the arches for the new masonry were commenced the beginning of the month, and two are almost finished, stone nearly client for the whole work is on the spot. The lowest arch is about from the surface, the whole of which will be now secured with masonry. The west end there now remains to be built up twenty-two varas; south, twenty-four varas, east end thirty-one varas, and north side thirty varas. We expect that in about two months the whole will be completed, and clearing below adit will again be resumed.

In the adit west of Guadalupe, nothing has been done towards clearing the attle, during the month, as barrateros have been employed enlarging the pit for the partition wall, which is now built to within twenty-five varas of the end, and produces complete ventilation up to that point.

In Santa Iñez mine two men are employed at the 110 v. levels east

San Vicente shaft, breaking manganese ore, which in the shaft was found rather abundant: in the ends of the shaft there is still a fairly large quantity in sight, but it does not appear to continue either north or south, where the 110 ft. level has been extended, in the former about twenty-seven fathoms, and in the latter twelve fathoms, and in the latter the manganese is found also in small quantities. In the beginning of the month the water was observed to lower in the old workings below the level on the Santa Inez veins, south of Santa Inez shaft; it sunk three and a half fathoms, where it remains stationary; but what is rather singular is, a drop of water comes out of the adit level driving north of the Biscaya, on the Santa Inez vein.

The water was lowered in the following mines from Oct. 15, to Nov. 19, (two weeks):—

	v. d. s.	Total below adit	v. d. s.
Delipe	1 10	21 27	
"	1 14	19 4	
"	0 24	9 16	

WILLIAM RULE.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

Nov. 24.—The *Mumford*, with 196 tons of copper ores for account of this company, arrived at Swansea on the 21st instant. Despatches have at the same time been received from Copiapo, dated the 30th September, containing a favourable report as regards the prospects of the mines and estates. The manager, writes that 400 tons of very rich ores had been obtained at the Checo mine, and which he estimates will produce on an average of five per cent. of copper. The mines at Puquost promise to be little inferior to the Checo; the ores are extremely rich. There were 600 tons of copper at the mines of Las Animas, and 500 at those of Morados, but the rain having as yet fallen at those places, they were not able to transport the ores to the beach.

Mr. Smith had been dispatched with six months' provisions for the coast, and on his return, Mr. Bingley would send a general report upon these and the other mines belonging to the company. Mr. Adams had also visited the mines belonging to the company, and reports that they are sufficiently rich in pasture to support 1000 mules. The advices from Valparaiso, dated by H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*, are dated the 25th October. The agents there write, that the *Robert Finnie*, of 260 tons, chartered by the company to transport ores at Copiapo, was expected in a few days. That the *Delhi* of 360 tons might also be expected about the middle of November, and the *Plata*, 200 tons, very shortly after. Sufficient ores were ready at the different ports for loading all the said vessels. FRED. GRELLEY, Sec.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 3.—I beg leave to inform you of our proceedings during the month.

Mining Operations.—Santa Catalina Level.—We are still driving northwards on the lode in the Santa Catalina level; the lode continues very large, and I think it presents a more kindly appearance than when I last wrote. We are unable, however, to do much here on account of the badness of the water. I am thinking of forcing in fresh air through wooden pipes, by means of a waterfall at the entrance of the level, and thus continuing the workings to the level end, until the ventilation is improved, by the new shaft which will come down on the end.

Santa Barbara Level.—In this level we are driving north-west from the main pass. The lode is sixty-six feet wide in this station, and we have not yet met the wall; when we do so, I expect the ground will become softer for working. I purpose afterwards to drive north-east, to ascertain what the lode is like in that direction.

Francis's Shaft.—We are raising grey ore from this shaft to inside pass, and under the Santa Barbara level.

Long Ladder Winze.—We have been obliged to stop working on the ruby lode in the level north-east of this winze, for several months past, as all the water we bring in from the mountain to fill vacancies in the mine are thrown out of this winze. We are, however, now prosecuting the level running north-east, two fathoms above Santa Barbara level, and we are also rising the latter to communicate with it, which I hope will be done by the end of the month.

New Level.—The new level on the other side of the mountain has been extended two fathoms since my last, the ground is not hard for working, and I expect it will continue so.

Raised in October 733 tons. Selected for shipment, grey ore, 275 tons; concentrated ore, 120 tons.—Total 395 tons.

Carriage of ore to Palace station, concentrated ore, 110 tons.

Stock of Ore at end of October.—At mines: grey ore, 569 tons.

Concentrated ore 167 . . . 736 tons.

At Palace station 380

At La Hacha 670

Total 1786 tons.

One shipped in November, per *Thweed*, fifty-eight and half tons.

JOHN CARTEW.

La Guayra, Dec. 10.—Particular instructions having been given to Mr. Deane to raise the rate of carriage, and to spare neither expense or exertion in drawing to Aroa the arrieros from the neighbourhood, we expect to hear this evening by post that they have collected in considerable numbers, and that a spirited land-carriage is going on, which we have every reason to expect will be the case, as the roads are now good. Should we receive any interesting information, we will communicate the same in a postscript.

W. ACKERS and Co.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Candonga, Nov. 1.—I beg to lay before you the following report of our proceedings in the mine during the past month (October).

10th Level.—Fifteen fathoms three feet have been driven in the month, of which ten have been timbered, and five and a half have not required it. At present the ground is soft, and timbering is again necessary. The distance from this adit is, from mouth to shaft, seventy-six fathoms; from shaft to end, nineteen fathoms three feet—making a total of ninety-five fathoms three feet.

11th Level.—Eighteen fathoms have been sunk in the course of the month, and communication was effected in the morning of the 27th ult. The depth of this shaft from its mouth to the back or roof of the level, is twenty-seven fathoms: on perusal of this report, it would appear better had the shaft been sunk about twenty or twenty-five fathoms further on, so as to have come down nearer the present end. To explain this, it is necessary to observe, that in consequence of the very sudden rise of the hill above, we have had to require a shaft fifty fathoms deep, instead of twenty-seven, and the chances against us of having water to contend with, which together with the fact, I should think, be sufficiently good reasons for following the plan which we have adopted.

12th Level.—In the beginning of the month, we continued the cross-cut in the last monthly report, until we had cut several branches, and commenced driving on one which showed gold by washing a portion of the bates. After driving a few fathoms, we communicated with an old level, and a little farther on, we cut a cross-course, beyond which the lode has not yet been discovered. We are, however, still in search for it. In the cross-cut, seven fathoms one foot; do. on the branch, thirteen fathoms two feet—making a total of twenty fathoms three feet driven in the month.

13th Level.—Six miners and twelve blacks have been stationed here. The water is still increasing; the lode or branch on which we have been working has continued productive throughout the month; and at present we have a greater extent of auriferous ground laid open than I have since we commenced working on this spot. The quality of the work is good, and we are already acquainted with the returns from the stamps, and I am able to add, the prospect of its continuance is greater than I have hitherto seen.

14th Level.—The workings here have been discontinued, the men having been required in the bottoms, in consequence of the improved appearance of the ground.

Report.—Up to Oct. 22, 86 lbs. 2 oz. 1 dwt. 14 grs.; up to Nov. 2, 142 lbs. 3 oz. 3 dwt. J. DALLEY.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21.—We wait upon you with copies of our respects of the 14th inst., per *Mutine* packet, and *Three Sisters*, which accompanied the former.

Our interview with Dr. Bivar on the 17th inst., was in confirmation of what we wrote you on the 14th, and since that period the House of Deputies has been in session for want of members; yesterday, only thirty-four were present, and several of these are going away in a day or two, and the session, though open, until the end of the month, is virtually closed for the time. Of the fifty-one members required to make a house. We enclose Mr. Bivar's despatch of the 9th inst.

Nov. 11.—We had the honour of addressing you on the 21st ult., per *John*, copy above, and have since received your despatch of the 5th Sept., per *Express* packet, the contents of which are duly noted. The Chambers are, as we feared, without its being possible to bring forward your question a fourth time. We enclose an official copy of the report of the committee of finance, and beg your reference thereto. There is no doubt that as soon as the Chambers are re-opened, the 3d May, the committee of the committees will be supported by a considerable majority; but we are very desirous that the general duty should be 10 per cent., and have hopes that the question will be so decided. We transmit copies of correspondence from and to Gongo Soco, from the 4th Oct. to the present date inclusive; by them you will see what has been done about the 5 per cent. deposited for extra duty on the gold-dust shipped per *Star*, the reco-

very of which we hope to communicate in our next. We hope that the disturbances in the province of Rio Grande are nearly quelled.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, and Co.

P.S.—We have this moment received your secretary's letter of the 10th Sept., per *Mary*, from London, and shall duly attend to the same.

Gongo Mine, Oct. 15.—Since the date of our last, the most productive works have been those in the back of the twenty-one and fourteen fathom levels, north lode, at Aveline's shaft (new ground). We are, in addition to the above, continuing to work the undermentioned places; viz., the back of the forty-one fathom level, at Curtis's shaft, north lode (new ground); the back and bottom of the fourteen fathom level, at Duval's shaft (new ground). We are also clearing stuff from the old workings in the back of the seven fathom level, east of John's shaft, and from the back of the twenty-seven fathom level, east of Lyon's shaft. We have resumed working in the end of the forty-one fathom level, east of Bayly's shaft, and have turned it towards the south, in order to hole it to the rise over the forty-eight fathom level; in consequence of the air being bad in the end, we are obliged to erect a machine there to supply it with fresh air (new ground).

We are still driving west of Duval's shaft, in the twenty-one and fourteen fathom levels; the ground there is at present poor (new ground). On the 15th inst., we holed a rise to the twenty-one fathom from the twenty-seven fathom level, north lode, east of Aveline's shaft, and we have again resumed working in the last mentioned level; here there is no alteration, the ground still remains poor (new ground). The other places at work are the same as we last reported them.

Gongo Mine, Oct. 28.—Since the date of our last report, the north veins in the back of the fourteen and twenty-one fathom levels, the latter east of Aveline's, and the former west of the same shaft (new ground), have produced a little ground for the washing-house. On the 24th inst., we commenced raising in the back of the twenty-one fathom level, north lode, west of Lyon's shaft, about thirteen and a half fathoms. This rise is intended to be holed to the surface for a shaft, through which the stuff will be drawn hereafter, broken near it in the twenty-one and fourteen fathom levels, and the backs over them (new ground).

On the 25th inst., we holed the north level in the horizon of the forty-one, east of Gibson's shaft (new ground). The backs are regularly worked to raise food for the stamps, as heretofore.

WM. TREGONING, N. HARRIS,

WM. BRAY, N. COLLINGS.

Gongo Soco, Oct. 30.—I beg to confirm my last respects of the 24th inst., a duplicate of which will reach you under another cover, and by another conveyance.

With reference to paragraph five of my letter of the 24th inst., I beg to report the arrival in Gongo on the 29th inst., of Mr. F. H. Hocheder, for the reasons and purposes therein stated. I shall give to Mr. Hocheder, for the present, the inspection and superintendence over the reduction of the ore in all its stages, save the washing-house department, with which Mr. Hocheder will only have to concert proceedings; and I hope Mr. Hocheder will be able to point out and put in practice some of those ameliorations in our stamping system, and in the construction of some parts of our stamping-mills, of the necessity of which I have been forcibly convinced since the first moment of my arrival at Gongo. Amalgamation will, I hope, have a fair and, I trust, final trial upon this occasion, as to its applicability to the reduction of jactating ores. I am no friend to innovations, and am slow to alter where I see no benefit to be derived from alteration; but the imperfection of our stamping powers is so evident, that I shall not relinquish the consideration and trials necessary to arrive at improvement in that department, until I am satisfied that we cannot do better than we are doing, and that we must be content to lose all the gold of which our present grates and strakes now allow the escape. Without troubling you by this opportunity with all the data and calculation upon which we have arrived at the result, I now transmit 449 lbs. of the reduction of jactating by the stamping process, and by washing in the bates. I beg to say that the difference in excess of produce by the latter operation over the former for the quantity of ore passing through the stamping-mills of this mine during one year, amounts to upwards of gold which are lost by the imperfection of our stamping operations. This statement is derived from data most favourable to the stamping operations, inasmuch as the ores tried were very poor, and the loss by stamping is always greater in proportion as the ores operated upon are richer. I have also rejected, in establishing our calculations, all those trials by washing in the bates which gave a result too widely different between the stamping and washing in the bates, such as an estimated produce of nine lbs. of gold instead of one from the quantity of jactating passing through a ten-head stamps in one week, &c. I believe the loss from our stamps to arise principally from the circumstance of the jactating not being pounded fine enough to deliver all the gold it contains; but I am also aware, on the other hand, that if the jactating is pounded too fine, the gold is rendered so light that there is a risk of its being floated away by the rush of water down the strakes. We have therefore to adopt a course which will steer clear of these two objections; and however difficult this may be, I am in great hopes that we shall succeed. At any rate, we shall know, if we do not succeed, that success were not attainable. As I am on the subject of data and experiments, I will, after referring you to paragraph three of my letter of the 9th of Sept., and to paragraph thirteen of Colonel Skerrett's letter of the 9th of June, 1834, give you some idea of what may, from the experiments we have made, be expected to result from the stamping-mill we are now building at Taboleiro. Omitting, as in the instance of the other stamping-mills, all minor details, I shall merely say, on the present occasion, that if Colonel Skerrett's estimate of the contents of the tank be correct, and we can estimate the richness of its contents by the result of trials made upon samples taken from various parts of it, the stamping and washing of this deposit of jactating will occupy upwards of four years, and will yield upwards of 53,000 lbs. sterling. I agree with Colonel Skerrett's observation in his letter of 9th June, above referred to, and which is very much like my own observations in my letter of the 9th Sept., already quoted, that it is impossible to form any thing like a correct idea of the value of this tank; but every body must admit that it is worth the buildings necessary for a trial. I must not omit to add, before closing this subject, that the stream which flows from the mine to this tank contains, in its bed and on its banks, stuff and stones that will pan very well for stamping, and will, in their turn, become food for Taboleiro stamping-mills, or for other stamping-mills which may, perchance, be hereafter built over the stream itself. All the mining operations of the former owner of Gongo consisted of washings in and along the stream, until he discovered the bed of jactating forming the Gongo mine. Unless the mine should to-morrow yield a much larger produce than any appearances underground yesterday can entitle us to expect, the produce of this month will be smaller than any monthly produce I have yet had to report; but that produce has a value above its intrinsic worth, derived from the circumstance of its being obtained from entirely new ground.

In paragraph four of my letter of 19th Oct., I stated the possibility that the veins from which we were then raising the gold might prove to be a new and distinct vein, to the north of the vein hitherto called the north vein. Every day's operation tends to confirm the correctness of this surmise, which now seems to be placed beyond a doubt, by the fact that this new north vein, as I shall call it, is separated from the old north vein by twelve fathoms of ground, in the horizon of the twenty-one fathom level. This new vein has, as it now appears, been followed ten fathoms east from Goldsmith's shaft, is the fourteen fathom level, where it has been found poor, so that our hopes of its improving in richness are confined to the western ground, where we may expect that it will take its course to the surface about the site of Hollingsworth's stamps, behind which a vein, or bunch, was driven upon in 1834. How far this vein may extend beyond this point, and how much or little produce it may yield, is left to our future operations to be ascertained.

G. V. DUVAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 26.—Above, you have a duplicate of our few lines of the 19th inst., per *Hebe*, and we are not yet enabled to inform you of the arrival of the October packet. We have forwarded a duplicate despatch of the 9th November by this conveyance, and have not yet any others lying here. We have not yet received any late intelligence from Para or Rio Grande, but believe that in both places the authority of the Government is about to be completely restored.

Dec. 10.—We had this honour on the 26th ult., as per copy above, and the *Magnet* packet and *Meauwell* have since arrived; but the present opportunity is sent away so suddenly that we shall avail ourselves of that of the packet to reply to your despatches. We enclose duplicate letter of the 19th Nov., duplicate despatch of same date, and original despatches of the 24th and 29th Nov.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, and Co.

Gongo Soco, Nov. 4.—I had last the honour of addressing you on the 30th ult. Mr. G. V. Hocheder arrived here in the afternoon of the 1st Nov. We passed the evening of that day and the greatest part of the next, in discussing with him both above and below ground, when we went through all the works in their whole extent, the plan of operations pursued in this mine during the last eighteen months, and the points upon which there appears to be a difference of opinion between Mr. Hocheder and your mining captains. I am happy to say that the result of Mr. Hocheder's visit has been most satisfactory, as I shall show in my next letter, inasmuch as it has proved that the difference in opinion between them was, on all essential points, merely nominal. I hope to obtain from Mr. Hocheder a written statement of the impression produced upon his mind by what he has seen and heard here, with reference to, and in explanation of, his former statement embodied in your last report.

G. V. DUVAL.

Nov. 5.—Having, during my visit in this mine, inspected the underground workings and the plan thereof, I think it right to offer the following observations in reference to my letters to the board of directors of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, dated 22d Feb., 7th March, and 8th April,

1836, which are embodied in the twentieth report of the directors to the shareholders of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.

First, It appears that what I had understood from the mining reports to be a distinct body of jactating, called the south jactating, upon which I considered that the works were then carried on in the bottom of the mine, is nothing more than that part of the main jactating lying to the south of a hard "dead" stratum or "horse," which thrusts itself into the jactating at the forty-one fathom level, at Gibson's shaft, and appears to be increasing in size as it goes eastward. If, therefore, the mining reports had so explained the nature and position of this body of jactating, I should not have been led into the error of supposing that a wet soft channel of ground, superincumbent on the main jactating, had been mistaken in the mining operations at Gongo for a distinct body of jactating, called south jactating, under the imagination that the jactating had been heaved southward by a slide: the workings, however, on the bottom level at Skerrett's, to which I particularly alluded in my letters, have now for some time been abandoned.

Secondly, With this explanation I am bound to admit, that the mine has been worked in the manner most favourable to its interests, and the most likely to arrive at a knowledge of its real condition, and of its future prospects.

Thirdly, The works to explore the mine westward, which I recommended, had, I found, been projected, and partly carried into execution; and it gives me pleasure to state to you, for the information of the directors, that this western ground bears a very favourable appearance.

Fourthly, The mining captains at Gongo are, I find, equally impressed as myself with the necessity of opening the mine to deeper workings, and although some difference of opinion exists between them and myself whether the shaft for deeper levels should be placed more to the south and west than Vesey's shaft, I am persuaded that this is a question of secondary importance, which resolves itself into a choice between driving from east to west and north to south, or from west to east and south to north, provided the bad channel of ground should admit the execution of the latter plan above referred to.

J. C. HOCHEDER.

Nov. 9.—I had last the honour of addressing you on the 4th inst. Enclosed is a copy of the written statement which I said in my last respects that I had hoped to obtain from Mr. Hocheder previously to his leaving Gongo. I trust that you will find this document as satisfactory as it appears to me—clearing up and settling, as it does, all doubts that had existed as to the course adopted in working the mine; and proving, as it also does, most unquestionably, that every confidence may be placed in the knowledge acquired by long experience during the many years that your captains have conducted the operations at Gongo as to the manner in which the mine should be worked "most favourably to its interests, and in the way most likely to arrive at a knowledge of its real condition, and of its future prospects." This is the opinion deliberately formed after local inspection, investigation, and discussion by the professional miner whose views and advice in respect to the state and the working of this mine, were considered of sufficient importance to form, jointly with the opinion of one of the directors, a part of your report to the shareholders of the Association; and in this opinion, I beg to state that I most fully concur. I do not know that I can offer any other observation upon Mr. Hocheder's statement except to call your attention to the important fact, that the existence of a south jactating is fully established, and has never been doubted but from a misnomer. In the minutes of the discussions before alluded to, I find recorded Mr. Hocheder's statement, that if the reports had described this body of jactating as the southern part of the main jactating, instead of calling it a south jactating, there would have been no difference of opinion between him and your mining captains. The latter were, of course, fully aware of the existence of the soft channel of ground to which Mr. Hocheder alludes, which they had met with in Gibson's and Skerrett's shafts, and which is a very distinct thing from what they call the south jactating, upon which, in fact, that soft channel rests. The captains' mining report for October, which accompanies this letter, being a recapitulation of past occurrences, offers no new feature upon which I can offer any comment which my late correspondence has not already brought before you.

The P.S. to that report, dated 8th inst., records the captains' confirmation of the opinion I expressed in my letter of the 19th and 30th Oct., that the north vein were then driving from might prove a new and distinct vein from that formerly worked upon; and the produce of the 7th inst. affords a cheering proof that this vein contains some good stuff, and entitles us to hope well of it for the future.

I do not know that it could answer any valuable purpose were I to enter with you upon a consideration of the accounts, as every possible consideration is bestowed by me upon every item of the expenditure therein recorded before it is incurred, and I could not be more strongly impressed than I am with the paramount necessity there exists for reducing that expenditure within the narrowest limits consistent with efficiency, which is of equal importance. It gives me pleasure to assure you of the continued peace and good order which has reigned without any material interruption to the present moment in this establishment, since I had the honour to preside over it.

G. V. DUVAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 19.—We annex copy of our respects of the 11th inst., per *Express* packet, and enclose a copy of the correspondence from and to Gongo Soco.

We have the satisfaction to inform you that we have received from the Custom-house the 1831 reals 665 dollars deposited for the extra duty of 5 per cent. on our shipment of gold-dust on board H. M.'s packet *Star*.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, and Co.

Gongo Soco, Nov. 19.—The enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 in this letter, gives but a meagre account of the condition and produce of the mine; we do not, however, find any thing calculated to create despondency in a mining mind. There is no denying that the mine is at this moment very poor, as to produce; but it is rich in hope: for we are every where, with some trifling exceptions, working in new ground, and we do not find that ground barren. It is, indeed, so far from being so, that it occasionally gives us gleams of anticipation of a return to the doings of former days. True it is that these gleams are but of short duration and unfrequent occurrence; but when particles of rich ore, however small, and found in new and untried ground, the hope of success in pursuit of further riches in the same ground, rests upon something like a substantial and rational foundation. These observations apply principally to the western ground, which is the key to an immense virgin field; and there, I am happy to say, the veins, though they continue poor, do not desert us, and continue to look kindly, to use the peculiar Cornish phrase, which has a peculiar meaning of its own. In connexion with this part of the mine, I must report that which is not noticed in the mining report, and that is, that the Eliza stamps had been stopped for some days in consequence of the breakage of the iron end attached to the axle-tree. I mention this accident, which will appear in our monthly report, to explain, that however poor the produce of these stamps has been, and may be expected to continue to be, they will still be set to work again upon the same stuff drawn from Duval's shaft, that we may be enabled to observe the condition of the western ground. It gives me pleasure to observe from the official publication of the law enacted in the session of the Chamber of Deputies just terminated, regulating the ways and means, that the threatened additional duty of 6 per cent. on the exportation of gold, has not been carried, and that 2 per cent. only will be paid as heretofore. Such being the case, I shall send home the gold in chest instead of selling it in this province, as I should have done had the law passed. Our balance in hand is, however, so small, and the end of the year is approaching so fast, that I think it will be advisable to postpone my next remittance until the beginning of the year 1837, and then to remit at once the balance to the end of the year 1836.

I had intended to forward to you by this opportunity a copy of the minutes of the conferences and discussions we had with Mr. Hocheder, in respect to the mine, during his late visit to Gongo; but in revising the rough draft of those minutes, to have a fair copy made, and on further discussing them with the mining captains, a new light has been thrown upon the subject, in as far as I am concerned, and I have obtained the conviction, which is confirmed by the assent of the captains, that Mr. Hocheder's stricture on the mining operations carried on during last six months of the year 1835, were just. In the cross-cut driven south from Skerrett's shaft, during the period I have just alluded to, the object unquestionably was, to arrive at another body of jactating, distinct from the north and south jactating, or from the northern and southern part of the main jactating (these terms, north and south, having reference to the division created by the rock or horse thrust into the body of jactating), already left to the north at the bottom of Skerrett's shaft; and this other body of jactating is what Mr. Hocheder terms the soft channel of ground containing layers of jactating, and what the mining captains at Gongo found, before they abandoned it, to be fragment only, instead of a substantial jactating, as they had expected to find it, and they were led to this discovery by meeting with some of those layers of loose earth, which Mr. Hocheder very accurately describes in his report, and in his cross-section. It may appear singular, that this, the very pith of the question, should not have been adverted to in the discussions on the spot with Mr. Hocheder; and I can only attribute this omission to the shortness of Mr. Hocheder's stay at Gongo, the quickness with which the discussions were carried on, and the rapidity with which persons talking on a subject quite familiar to all, understanding one another at a word. Mr. Hocheder finding that the captains called south jactating that part of the general body of jactating to the south of the rock or horse already alluded to, concluded at once that the misunderstanding between them was only apparent, and rested upon a misnomer, and the sequel of the discussions did not either inadvertently or intentionally take that turn which would have led to an explanation of the objects the captains had in view in driving south from the bottom of Skerrett's shaft.

G. V. DUVAL.

100

CORN EXCHANGE, FEBRUARY 3, 1837.

Wheat... p. q. 4s to 6s 4d	Malt... p. q. 4s to 6s 4d	Oats... p. q. 2s to 3s 2d
Rye... 3s to 3s 6d	Peas... 3s to 3s 6d	Barley... 3s to 3s 6d
Barley... 3s to 3s 6d	Beans... 4s to 4s 6d	Polard... 14s to 20s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.					
Wheat	6s. 2d.	Barley	3s. 2d.	Oats	2s. 2d.
Rye	3s. 2d.	Peas	3s. 2d.	Beans	4s. 2d.
Feas	3s. 2d.	Polard	14s. 2d.		

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.					
Wheat	5s. 4d.	Barley	3s. 11d.	Oats	2s. 4d.
Rye	3s. 11d.	Peas	3s. 11d.	Beans	4s. 4d.
Feas	3s. 11d.	Polard	14s. 4d.		

DUTIES ON GRAIN FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS OUT OF EUROPE.					
Wheat	2s. 6d.	Barley	1s. 6d.	Oats	1s. 6d.
Rye	1s. 6d.	Peas	1s. 6d.	Beans	1s. 6d.
Feas	1s. 6d.	Polard	1s. 6d.		

PRICES OF SEEDS.					
Linseed	8s. 2d.	Coriander Seed	15s. to 16s. per Cwt.		
Flax Seed	13s. 10d. per 1000	Clover Seed	red 6s. to 8s. do		
Rapeseed	33s. to 35s. per Last	Ditto	white 6s. to 8s. do		
Ditto Cake	6l. 6s. per ton	Mustard Seed	7s. to 9s. per Bus.		
Caraway Seed	4s. to 4s. 6d. per Cwt.	Ditto	brown 9s. to 12s. do		

FLOUR, per Sack.					
Town made	50s. to 55s.	Essex & Suffolk, on board	40s. to 44s.		
Seconds	45s. to 50s.	Norfolk and Stockton	38s. to 40s.		

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.					
Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.		
Best Down & Polled Mutton	5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.		
Head of Cattle this day	25s. 2d.	Sheep	31s. 0d. to 31s. 2d.		
Head of Cattle on Monday	25s. 2d.	Sheep	31s. 0d. to 31s. 2d.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.					
Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.	Veal	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.		
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.		

ROMFORD.					
Oxen	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Lambs	0s. 0d. to 0s. 4d.		
Cows and Heifer	2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.	Calves	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.		
Sheep	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pigs	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.		

BARK.					
English Oak (load)	17 0 to 20 0	Mimosa (per ton)	12 0 to 13 0		
Foreign (per ton)	7 0 to 10 0	Valonia	18 0 to 21 0		
New S. W.	7 0 to 10 0				

TIMBER (per load).					
Quebec Oak	0 0 to 0 6 0				
Quebec Pine, red	0 0 to 0 6 0				
Riga Fir	0 0 to 0 6 0				
Danitic and Memel	0 0 to 0 6 0				

GOLD AND SILVER.					
Foreign Gold in Bars (standard)	per oz. £3 17 9				
Silver in Bars (standard)	per oz. 0 0 0				
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons	per oz. 0 0 0				
10 Guilder pieces	3 16 6				
20 Franc pieces	3 16 6				
New Dollars	0 4 10				

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.					
Mines	Tons	Price	Purchase	Mines	Tons
E. W. City	99	3 0 6	Vivians.	Dolcoath	66
ditto	81	5 17 6	Crown Co.	ditto	60
ditto	76	6 9 6	—	ditto	55
ditto	71	4 4 0	Williams.	ditto	48
ditto	67	4 3 6	Vivians.	ditto	42
ditto	66	3 15 0	—	ditto	30
ditto	63	6 2 6	Freemans.	Pow. Consol.	97
ditto	56	9 4 0	Crown Co.	ditto	91
ditto	42	7 13 0	Freemans.	ditto	86
Longclose	73	5 0 6	Williams.	East Pool	86
ditto	65	5 0 6	—	ditto	84
Dundness	38	6 2 6	Crown Co.	Stray Park	54
United Hills	40	6 6 6	Williams.	ditto	42
ditto	69	3 6 6	Glascott.	ditto	41
ditto	68	2 9 6	Williams.	ditto	23
ditto	57	3 3 0	—	S. Bassett	57
ditto	55	9 11 0	—	ditto	56
ditto	36	11 3 0	Glascott.	ditto	43
ditto	20	14 6 6	Williams.	Levanat	79
Wh. Ellen	86	2 15 0	Vivians.	ditto	72
ditto	85	6 7 0	—	Tin Croft	71
ditto	59	5 5 6	Freemans.	ditto	40
ditto	56	3 0 6	Vivians.	ditto	31
ditto	34	4 1 0	—	Providence	74

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
East W. Croft	797 tons	£424 15 6	160 tons withdrawn		
United Hills	387 tons	£156 15 6	South W. Bassett	156 tons	780 1 0
Wheat Ellen	320 tons	£194 11 6	Levanat	151 tons	1629 16 6
Dolcoath	301 tons	£163 13 0	Tin Croft	142 tons	411 18 0
Poway Consols	276 tons	£1370 2 6	Providence Mines	74 tons	980 10 0
East Pool	170 tons	£1216 3 0			

AVERAGE STANDARD, 1891. 4s.—Average Produce, 7s.—Average Price, 5l. 6s.—					
Quantity of Ore, 2774.—Quantity of Fine Copper, 203 tons 17 cwt.—Total Amount, 14,639l. 12s. 6d.—Average Standard of last Sale, 116l. 12s.—Produce, 7.					
Copper Ore for Sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—Blinner Downs, 620; Carnarvon, 671; Treasewen, 478; Wheal Virgin, 423; Fowey Consols, 591; Great Wheal Fortune, 333; Wheal Unity Wood, 270; Wheal Darlington, 224; Wheal Tolgus, 205; Cook's Kitchen, 163; Relietian, 155; Levanat, 122; Wheal Harmony, 96; Copper Bottom, 75; Wheal Leeds, 28; Wheal Edward, 20; Batackall, 10.—Total, 4164.					

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.					
Mines	Tons	Price	Purchase	Mines	Tons
E. W. City	99	3 0 6	Vivians.	Dolcoath	66
ditto	81	5 17 6	Crown Co.	ditto	60
ditto	76	6 9 6	—	ditto	55
ditto	71	4 4 0	Williams.	ditto	48
ditto	67	4 3 6	Vivians.	ditto	42
ditto	66	3 15 0	—	ditto	30
ditto	63	6 2 6	Freemans.	Pow. Consol.	97
ditto	56	9 4 0	Crown Co.	ditto	91
ditto	42	7 13 0	Freemans.	ditto	86
Longclose	73	5 0 6	Williams.	East Pool	86
ditto	65	5 0 6	—	ditto	84
Dundness	38	6 2 6	Crown Co.	Stray Park	54
United Hills	40	6 6 6	Williams.	ditto	42
ditto	69	3 6 6	Glascott.	ditto	41
ditto	68	2 9 6	Williams.	ditto	23
ditto	57	3 3 0	—	S. Bassett	57
ditto	55	9 11 0	—	ditto	56
ditto	36	11 3 0	Glascott.	ditto	43
ditto	20	14 6 6	Williams.	Levanat	79
Wh. Ellen	86	2 15 0	Vivians.	ditto	72
ditto	85	6 7 0	—	Tin Croft	71
ditto	59	5 5 6	Freemans.	ditto	40
ditto	56	3 0 6	Vivians.	ditto	31
ditto	34	4 1 0	—	Providence	74

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ditto	81	5 17 6	Crown Co.	ditto	60
ditto	76	6 9 6	—	ditto	55
ditto	71	4 4 0	Williams.	ditto	48
ditto	67	4 3 6	Vivians.	ditto	42
ditto	66	3 15 0	—	ditto	30
ditto	63	6 2 6	Freemans.	Pow. Consol.	97
ditto	56	9 4 0	Crown Co.	ditto	91
ditto	42	7 13 0	Freemans.	ditto	86
Longclose	73	5 0 6	Williams.	East Pool	86
ditto	65	5 0 6	—	ditto	84
Dundness	38	6 2 6	Crown Co.	Stray Park	54
United Hills	40	6 6 6	Williams.	ditto	42
ditto	69	3 6 6	Glascott.	ditto	41
ditto	68	2 9 6	Williams.	ditto	23
ditto	57	3 3 0	—	S. Bassett	57
ditto	55	9 11 0	—	ditto	56
ditto	36	11 3 0	Glascott.	ditto	43
ditto	20	14 6 6	Williams.	Levanat	79
Wh. Ellen	86	2 15 0	Vivians.	ditto	72
ditto	85	6 7 0	—	Tin Croft	71
ditto	59	5 5 6	Freemans.	ditto	40
ditto	56	3 0 6	Vivians.	ditto	31
ditto	34	4 1 0	—	Providence	74

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Wheat Ellen	320 tons	£194 11 6	Levanat	151 tons	1629 16 6
Dolcoath	301 tons	£163 13 0	Tin Croft	142 tons	411 18 0
Poway Consols	276 tons	£1370 2 6	Providence Mines	74 tons	980 10 0
East Pool	170 tons	£1216 3 0			

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ditto	81	5 17 6	Crown Co.	ditto	60
ditto	76	6 9 6	—	ditto	55
ditto	71	4 4 0	Williams.	ditto	48
ditto	67	4 3 6	Vivians.	ditto	42
ditto	66	3 15 0	—	ditto	30
ditto	63	6 2 6	Freemans.	Pow. Consol.	97
ditto	56	9 4 0	Crown Co.	ditto	91
ditto	42	7 13 0	Freemans.	ditto	86
Longclose	73	5 0 6	Williams.	East Pool	86
ditto	65	5 0 6	—	ditto	84
Dundness	38	6 2 6	Crown Co.	Stray Park	54
United Hills	40	6 6 6	Williams.	ditto	42
ditto	69	3 6 6	Glascott.	ditto	41
ditto	68	2 9 6	Williams.	ditto	23
ditto	57	3 3 0	—	S. Bassett	57
ditto	55	9 11 0	—	ditto	56
ditto	36	11 3 0	Glascott.	ditto	43
ditto	20	14 6 6	Williams.	Levanat	79
Wh. Ellen	86	2 15 0	Vivians.	ditto	72
ditto	85	6 7 0	—	Tin Croft	71
ditto	59	5 5 6	Freemans.	ditto	40
ditto	56	3 0 6	Vivians.	ditto	31
ditto	34	4 1 0	—	Providence	74

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
East W. Croft	797 tons	£424 15 6	160 tons withdrawn		
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ditto	55	..	3 11 0..	—	ditto	56	..	5 1 0..	—
ditto	36	..	11 3 0..	Glascott	ditto	43	..	4 1 6..	Vivians.
ditto	20	..	1 14 6..	Williams'	Levant	79	..	12 4 0..	—
W. F. Hill	98	..	2 15 0	Vivians.	ditto	72	..	9 5 0	Freemans.

PRICES OF SHARES

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	Value.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10		
5,000	Australasia	40	40	58	
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	10	884	204	
10,000	Bank of Birmingham.	50	10		10
10,000	Birmingham Bank	50	10		10
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100		
3,000,000	British North Amer. Commercial	100	10	74	
	Colonial	100	10	72	
15,000	Equitable Loan Co.	9	9	16	
5,000	Foreign Banking Co.	3	3	9	
2,000,000	Glasgow Union	50	50	65	
10,000	Glasgow & Edinburgh	50	10		16
5,000	Hallam	3	3		
6,000	Hampshire	3	3		
5,000	Huddersfield	3	3		
10,000	Hibernian	100	25		
5,000	Devon & Cor. Bg. Co.	20	30		
15,000	London & Westminster	100	20	804	
5,000	Lancaster	20	20		
20,000	Liverpool	100	10		6
50,000	Manchester & Liver. Dis.	100	15	214	
20,000	Manchester	100	10		
20,000	Monm. & Glam.	20	20	100	
20,000	North & South Wales	20	20		
5,000,000	National Scotland	10	10	154	
20,000	Nat. Bank of Ireland	99	173	173	
10,000	Nat. Prov. of Engl.	100	23	214	
1,600,000	Nat. & Cnt. B. of Engl.	10	10		
30,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland	100	25	42	8
4,000	Edinb. New	10	10	12	
2,000,000	Edinb. of Scotland	100	100		
	South Africa	5	5		77
4,000,000	Western of Scotland	20	20		
	W. of Eng. & S.W. Dis.	20	20		
20,000	Wills & Sons	15	74	24	

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	11
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	59	67	53
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	59	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,473	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
363	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	68	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	69	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	43	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	45	5
10,000	Imperial	50			
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	99	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	39	21	3
579	Portsea		53		
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,400	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
2,000	Do. New	50	16	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth				

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2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
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6,000	Bradford	25			
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5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	50	67	53
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	50	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,673	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	60	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	60	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	45	5
10,000	Imperial	50	4	45	5
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	90	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
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	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	30	21	3
579	Portsea	50			
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
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383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	60	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	60	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	45	5
10,000	Imperial	50	4	45	5
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	90	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	30	21	3
579	Portsea	50			
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,400	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
5,000	Do. New	50	10	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth	50			

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	11
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	50	67	53
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	50	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,673	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	60	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	60	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	45	5
10,000	Imperial	50	50	50	5
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	90	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	30	21	3
579	Portsea	50			
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,400	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
2,000	Do. New	50	10	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth	50			

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	11
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	59	67	54
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	59	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,673	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	68	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	69	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	5	5
10,000	Imperial	50			
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	99	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	39	21	3
579	Portsea		53		
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,600	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
2,000	Do. New	50	16	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth				

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	11
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	59	67	54
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	59	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,673	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	68	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	69	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	5	5
10,000	Imperial	50			
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	99	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
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2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	39	21	3
579	Portsea		53		
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,600	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
2,000	Do. New	50	16	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth				

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	11
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	59	67	54
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	59	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	111	3
2,673	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
383	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	68	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
1,000	Coventry	100	69	112	6
200	Derby	50	25	28	
180	Dover	50	50		
600	Dudley	20	20	20	3
4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
	Edinburgh and Alloa	50	14		
240	Exeter	50	50		
4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
1,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	45	5
10,000	Imperial	50	4	45	5
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	99	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
800	Iale of Thanet	25	30	194	5
2,850	Independent	38	30	50	6
240	Leicester	50	50		
750	Leith Coal Gas	20	20	37	
500	Do. Gas and Coke	242	242	310	22
	Do. (New Do.)	100	100		
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9
9,000	Phoenix	40	39	21	3
579	Portsea	50			
304	Poplar	50	50		
1,000	Ratcliff	100	80	53	4
480	Rochdale		15		
4,000	Royal Metropolitan	50	19	17	
1,400	Sheffield		164		
1,000	Shrewsbury	50			
120	Swansea	50	50		
5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	9
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	3
5,000	Do. New	50	16	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth	50			

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

2,000	Alabama	50	8	3	11
2,000	Bahia	20	36	24	1
6,000	Bradford	25			
5,000	British	40	16	21	5
5,000	Do. Providence	50	19	23	5
928	Birmingham	50	59	67	54
2,400	Birm. & Staffordshire	50	60	78	4
600	Brendford	50			
4,250	Bristol	50	7	59	3
1,500	Brighton	50	28	38	8
750	Do. New	50	38	118	3
2,473	Brighton, General	20	50	17	31
363	Carlisle	35			
4,000	Continental Consolidat.	100	62	95	4
240	Canterbury	50	50	60	6
700	Chelmsford	50	50	42	4
300	Cheltenham	50	50	73	9
1,000	City of London	100	100	120	10
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200	Derby	50	25	28	
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4,500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	25		
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4,000	Equitable	50	45	36	44
10,000	Essex	20	5		
4,450	Glasgow	25		60	
20,000	Greenwich Railway	50	4	5	5
10,000	Imperial	50			
25,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	90	4
1,200	Ipswich		10		
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5,200	United General	50	46	314	5
240	Warwick	50	50	50	5
400	Walsley	25	25	224	14
750	Warrington	20	20	224	3
5,000	Westminster Guaranteed	35	50	60	6
2,000	Do. New	50	10	10	12
200	Worthing	50	50		
500	Yarmouth	50			